FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 050 *14 March 1985*

ARGENTINA

Deletion on Map Delays Senate Beagle Vote B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 13 Mar]
Preliminary Vote Favorable B 1
Caputo Attacked by Anti-Treaty Demonstrators B 2
Alfonsin Proposes Latin American Summit B 2
Iglesias Rouco on Reagan-Alfonsin Meeting B 2
[LA PRENSA 8 Mar]
LA NACION Analyzes Relations With United States [10 Mar] B 5
Grinspun Discusses Planning Secretary Role B 6
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 13 Mar]
Further Comments B 6
Sabato Replaces Kelly as Ministry Secretary B 7
Army Chief Calls for 'National Reconciliation' B 7
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 13 Mar]
Barioco Installed as Naval Operations Commander B 7
Yugoslavia's Mojsov Pays 24-Hour Visit B 7
Meets Foreign Ministry Official B 8
Saudi Government Warns Relations May Deteriorate B 8

BOLIVIA

Government Presents Counterproposal to COB C 1
COB Rejects Counterproposal C 1
COB Official Calls for Siles' Resignation C 2
COB, Police Exchange Charges on Posting Snipers C 3
No Casualties Reported in La Paz Bombings C 4
Libertador Hotel Badly Damaged C 4
Orphanage, Theater Dynamited C 4
Defense Minister Says All Roads Open C 4
Daily Criticizes Foreign Minister on U.S. Grant C 5
[EL DIARIO 28 Feb]

BRAZIL

President-Elect Neves Holds Press Conference D 1
Maluf To Run for Governor of Sao Paulo D 7

CHILE

Pinochet Attends Constitution Anniversary Event E 1
Carvajal Comments on U.S. Official's Visit E 2
Minister Cuadra Scores Media, Terrorism E 3
Ministers Depart for Neves Inauguration in Brazil E 3

COLOMBIA

Betancur Ill, Will Not Attend Neves Inauguration F 1
FARC To Become Political Party 'Without Arms' F 1
M-19 Said To Remain in National Dialogue F 1
Ex-Guerrillas Form Antioquia Patriotic Union F 2
Defense Minister Reviews Cease-Fire Agreements F 2
Ramirez Backs Costa Rica on Urbina Asylum Issue F 3
Norway Foreign Minister Visits, Discusses Trade F 4

ECUADOR

Febres on Congress Sessions, Wage Bills G 1
Leaves for Brazil G 1

PARAGUAY

Laino Prevented From Entering Country H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 9 Mar]
Colorado Party Denounces Laino H
PLRA Scores Government Action [ULTIMA HORA 11 Mar] H 4
Socialist International Secretary Arrives H 4
[ULTIMA HORA 11 Mar]

PERU

State Workers' Strike Threatens Elections J 1
Shining Path Leaflet Attacks Elections J 1
Minister Calls for Death Penalty for Murders J 1

URUGUAY

Day of Mourning for Chernenko Declared K 1
FRG's Genscher Talks With Sanguinetti, Iglesias K 1
Holds Press Conference [DPA] K 2
Government Releases Hundreds of Prisoners K 2
'Common,' Political Prisoners Freed K 2
Female Prisoners Freed K 3
MLN-Tuparamos Members Released K 3
Spanish Tuparamo Leader Freed K 4
Tuparamos Plan Press Conference K 4
Congress of Textile Workers Strike, Plan Rally K 4

MEXICO

Official Calls Shultz-Sepulveda Talks 'Positive' M 1
Commerce Minister Signs Trade Agreement With Cuba M 1
Guatemalan Officials Note Trade Imbalance M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

FRG Green Party Member Visits Morazan Department P 1
Guerrillas Burn San Bartolome Mayor's Office [AFP] P 1

HONDURAS

Government Studies U.S. Military Exercise Request [TIEMPO 11 Mar] P 2
CODEH Says U.S. Misuses Facts in UN Report [LA TRIBUNA 8 Mar] P 3
Commentary on IMF Pressure To Devalue Currency P 4
Spanish Photographer Arrested in Disco Bombing P 5

NICARAGUA

Further on Ortega's Trip to Chernenko Funeral P 5
Meets Rajiv Gandhi P 5
Meets Gorbachev; Departs for Brazil P 6
Ortega Tells NEW YORK TIMES U.S. Efforts Fail P 7
FRG Minister Arrives on Tour; Meetings Canceled [DPA] P 7
LA PRENSA Favors Church as Mediator in Dialogue [10 Mar] P 7
PSC Objects to 'Clarification' Workshops [LA PRENSA 8 Mar] P 8
Pastora Announces Urban Guerrilla Activities [ACAN] P 9

CUBA

Raul Castro Pays Respects to Chernenko Q 1
Politburo Members Sign Condolence Books Q 1
Reagan Invites Gorbachev To Meet in U.S. Q 1
Bravo Stops Off in Mexico En Route to Japan Q 1
Discussed Debt Situation [NOTIMEX] Q 1
Arrives in Japan Q 1
Postal Union Congress Begins 11 March Q 2
Garcia Chairs Opening Q 2
Savings Bank President Returns From Panama Q 2
Machado Ventura Stresses Need To Save Q 2
Reports on Activities of Yugoslav Official Q 3
Meets Juceplan President Q 3
Signs Cooperation Protocol Q 3

CARIBBEAN Q 3

GRENADA

Government To Ask Bush To Let Troops Stay S 1
Opposition Members Retract Election Allegations S 2

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Demonstrations, Public Employees Strike in Aruba S 2

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Trade Minister Leaves for 3-Week Israeli Visit S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

SURINAME

Delegation Seeks $100 Million Loan From Libya V 1
[NRC HANDELSBLAD 4 Mar]
Libyan Coverage [cross-reference] V 1

VENEZUELA

Lusinchi Condoles Over Chernenko Death V 1
UN To Mediate Border Conflict With Guyana V 1

DELETION ON MAP DELAYS SENATE BEAGLE VOTE

PY132030 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- A map with the words Pacific Ocean crossed out yesterday delayed a Senate session to deal with the Beagle Channel treaty with Chile for almost 10 hours and threatened to upset the apple cart for the Radicals who want to have the treaty approved by the Senate before President Raul Alfonsin leaves for Washington next week.

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Ambassador Marcelo Delpech, who headed the Argentine team in the final stages of the negotiations on the treaty in the Vatican, went to the Senate to try to convince disgruntled senators that the deletion was legal and figured on all copies of the map which had been made in Chile. But the six independent senators, whose vote is vital for the Radicals to pass the treaty, were not satisfied until after consultations with the Vatican; they were convinced the delegation also figured on the Holy See's and Chile's copies of the map and the session, originally convened for 9:45 am, finally got under way at 7:20 pm.

The question was originally raised by the Justicialists, who oppose the treaty, when they pointed out to Corrientes Senator Ricardo Laconte, one of the independents, that the deleted words Pacific Ocean appearing on the lower right hand side of the map, i.e., in the Atlantic Ocean, could eventually be used by Chile to calm jurisdiction over the area. The issue led to discussions throughout the afternoon with the independents refusing to provide the necessary quorum to start the session until a letter was received from Papal Nuncio Ubaldo Calabressi saying he had received instructions from the Vatican to certify the deletion figured on all three copies of the map.

Foreign Ministry sources said the map was used because it was the only one available for the negotiations and to draw up a new map would have delayed the signing of the treaty from one to one-and-a-half years. But after the session started -- with the minumum quorum of 24 senators present and the Peronists joining in five minutes later -- La Rioja Senator Eduardo Menem, who was expected to side with the Radicals or at least obstain, said the treaty could not be approved until a new specific agreement was reached with Chile on the issue of the map. Menem was instructed by his Justicialist Party in La Rioja to vote in favour of the treaty in defiance of the party's national authorities who instructed their legislators to vote against it. But even his "nay" vote would not affect the slight edge the Radicals with the support of the independents have over the Justicialists who in the best of cases can only count on 22 votes.

Preliminary Vote Favorable

PY141045 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0941 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Mar (TELAM) -- The Senate at 0643 in general approved the peace and friendship with Chile treaty by 23 favorable votes to 22 negative votes, with Radical Senator Luis Leon abstaining. Leon withdrew from the session when the voting started.

Each article will now be voted on.

CAPUTO ATTACKED BY ANTI-TREATY DEMONSTRATORS

PY140030 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2335 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Mar (DYN) -- The Federal Police today reinforced the surveillance around the National Congress building to prevent incidents like the one in which Foreign Minister Caputo was involved last night when he was attacked, upon leaving Congress, by a group of antigovernment demonstrators who were following the development of the debate on the treaty with Chile, which is taking place in the national Senate.

The event, which was reported in detail only today, was described as "serious" by those in charge of security of the Congress building. It took place shortly before midnight when some 15 persons who were staging a small demonstration against the ratification of the treaty tried to get to the foreign minister when he left Congress through the gate on Rivadavia Street. According to information received, these persons in fact attacked the minister's bodyguards and tried to beat up the foreign minister himself, who avoided being struck by banging closed the door of his car in the face of those who had overwhelmed his bodyguards and were threatening him. It was reported that the attackers repeatedly beat upon the car of the foreign minister, making some dents, and that they chased it for a block throwing blunt objects. The attackers carried out their actions amid strong insults directed at the foreign minister and chants of "The Radical Synagogue will end" and "Alfonsin, Traitor."

ALFONSIN PROPOSES LATIN AMERICAN SUMMIT

PY140025 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS 2307 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Mar (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin this afternoon announced that he will advocate a meeting of Latin American heads of state to take place at the end of this year or the beginning of 1986, probably in Buenos Aires. During this summit, for which feelers have already been sent out, the parties will mainly discuss aspects of nuclear policy, financial problems of Latin American countries, and the possibility of joint action against drug trafficking.

Alfonsin made these announcements during a dialogue with journalists at the Olivos presidential residence. He also talked about the trip which he will make beginning tomorrow to Brazil, the United States, and Mexico.

IGLESIAS ROUCO ON REAGAN-ALFONSIN MEETING

PY132115 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Mar 85 p 1, 7

[Commentary by Julio Iglesias Rouco: "Previous Positions"]

[Text] Just like the economic crisis, the military crisis tends to weaken the international position of President Alfonsin's administration as it shows the world the lack of control that the Argentine Government has over its own policy, or over the direct consequences of it; mainly because no one, above all the government itself, believes that the current military leadership will remain in power for so long as 2 or 3 months. In fact, even some advisers very near the president believe that a new restructuring of the military command will be necessary by mid-year, perhaps even affecting the office of joint chief of staff, which was finally put in the hands of Brigadier Waldner yesterday. The tensions between the government and the military will only increase, according to the advisers, and will undoubtedly prompt further changes within the military.

For instance, right now, no one, neither inside nor outside the presidency, is sure of what will happen if another arrest warrant is issued against Lieutenant Astiz since his colleagues who received him in Puerto Belgrano have threatened to resist any further order of this type. This matter also affects President Alfonsin's foreign policy, since it discredits the president's promises to judge those who, for one reason or another, have become the symbol of repression during the "dirty war" (besides promising to judge the chiefs of the "process"), or to at least give a reasonable reply to the inquiries made by the French, Italian, and Swedish Governments about the disappearance of some of their citizens in Argentina. In all, we can say that the government has shown foreign countries very few achievements, or none at all, because it was not Alfonsin who established the current democratic system, (nor did any other party), but it was the incredible defeats which were self-inflicted by the military themselves between 1976 and 1983 that did so. On the contrary, Alfonsin's government can only show the other countries a continuous series of encounters, and useless ones at that, with all the so-called de facto powers in this country, which include groups ranging from the church and the banks to the labor unions and the Armed Forces, and even with foreign countries such as the USSR and its Latin American allies, Cuba and Nicaragua.

Logically, this weakness has undermined the position adopted by Government House before the U.S. Government until now, and even more when we consider the extremely high stakes that Alfonsin has bet on the Central American conflict. He was supported the Sandinists, irritating, to say the least, Washington recently, and turning this into one of the main issues between the United States and Argentina.

The visit of Nestor Sanchez, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, to Argentina reflects the American mood. Mr Sanchez, who perhaps is the highest-ranking civilian in the U.S. Pentagon, came to Buenos Aires with two other high-ranking officials, with the mission of "clearly" explaining -- such were his words -- Reagan's attitude regarding Managua and the extreme "distrust" with which the U.S. President views the Argentine policy in this field, as well as Sandinist infiltration in Argentina. Sanchez yesterday spoke to Mr Jaunarena and to presidential adviser Mr Llanos, and from what we hear, he made his government's position perfectly clear. Yesterday Sanchez considered talking with Caputo and with the president himself. He has met and will continue meeting with several Argentine officers.

According to our local informers, Sanchez reminded the Argentine officials that in December his government decided to, by any means, put an end to the Managua-originated movement that is destabilizing all Central America and other continental areas, and that the U.S. Government would not "allow" any "interference" by any Latin American country. Regarding the latter aspect, Sanchez explained that any kind of military, political, or economic support for Managua would be considered an "interference" by Washington, but in contrast, Washington would not consider a simple statement against direct U.S. intervention so serious. Sanchez also expressed the concern of the U.S. Government over the possibility that Alfonsin might disagree with Reagan over the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, in which the U.S. President is personally involved.

Whether these warnings are well received or not, the truth is that they are not surprising to anyone. The statements and credits endorsed by Alfonsinism in favor of the Sandinist regime during the last 15 months are sufficiently well known. But there is something more. According to Latin American police and diplomatic sources, dozens of Nicaraguan Sandinist Front experts are presumably acting in Argentina, in universities, and in the National Food Program in Jujuy and Salta, some of them as "helpers" or "nurses." A small group of Nicaraguans was surprised recently in Paraguay, where they had allegedly arrived from Formosa; however, Paraguayan police returned the intruders to Argentina after the corresponding identification procedures. Meanwhile, the Communist Party and their like are preparing more "coffee brigades" for Nicaragua.

Not only have Managua and Havana installed themselves here (a joint Argentine-Cuban company has just been formed and installed on San Martin Street), but several East European countries, with the Soviet Union at their head, have done so also, and in some cases under privileged conditions. Several months ago we reported the creation of a base in Buenos Aires that is dedicated to relieving the crews of the Soviet fishing ships in the South Atlantic and to repairing the ships. Well, those ships are now granted preferential attention, even over Argentine ships, by the North Basin Shipyard [Tandanor], which belongs to the Defense Ministry.

As an example we can cite what happened a few days ago with the Argentine factory ship Harengus. In view of a fire that took place on board this ship on 18 February, the ship was scheduled to enter a Tandanor dry dock upon the departure of a Government Oil Deposit ship. Upon leaving all unnecessary personnel behind, the Harengus left Puerto Madryn on 25 February for Buenos Aires, but on 27 February, when it was about to reach Buenos Aires, its captain was informed that the dock assigned to his ship would be taken by a damaged Soviet fishing ship in accordance with a contract signed by Tandanor with the USSR (this contract has been revised by the Argentine Foreign Ministry). Therefore, the Harengus had to wait, and not in the Tandanor harbor, which was taken by two other Soviet ships, but in a more expensive special dock designed for other purposes. Ironically, the Soviet ship could not enter the dock either due to its excessive load (2,000 tons of fish) or to the limited depth of the waters, which are only 23 feet deep in that area. Consequently, the Argentine factory ship lost 6 days of work, that is, $120,000. The priority given to the Soviets in Argentina is now reaching these extremes.

In contrast, things are not going that well in the country for the Yankees. We can also give an example of this: According to police sources, the mysterious murders of two American businessmen in Buenos Aires have not yet been cleared up. The murders were apparently committed late last year by two criminals who attempted to burglarize the residence of the victims. One of the burglars was also reportedly killed, our attention is piqued, in the first place, by the fact that no information has been disclosed about this case. There is also another strange thing: Although we cannot yet confirm this, the dead burglar was not carrying any identification papers on him (he was killed by a relative of the victims).

In sum, within a few days Mr Alfonsin will have to define in the United States not only the foreign course, but probably also the domestic course of Argentina, and perhaps even the fate of his government. We repeat that he is taking very little to Washington. Regarding the military front, Borras perhaps believes that by "transferring" Waldner to the joint staff and by promoting the chief of staff of each force to the highest rank he will solve the problem and that he can thus present a stable military front to Reagan. Borras, who had very harsh words for the members of the Armed Forces Supreme Council and exchanged even harsher words with Admiral Marino (this was the real reason for Marino's retirement), could thus have given some satisfaction to those generals who in recent months sought Pianta's replacement in order for them to stay on active duty a little longer to consolidate their political plans. The satisfaction of these Army generals has been, however, somewhat overshadowed by their "loss" of the joint staff chief post. Yet Army officers and noncommissioned officers are not very enthused about, and some are even annoyed by, that fact that these generals will stay on active duty.

According to some bishops, relations between the government and the church are not too good, either. Let us not even mention the economic situation and the growing reservations of the IMF and the creditor banks. And if we add to this a new offensive by Buenos Aires against Washington on the Central American issue (on which many close supporters of Alfonsin have been insisting these days), Argentina could find itself in the midst of a hurricane after the much publicized Alfonsin-Reagan meeting.

LA NACION ANALYZES RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

PY131725 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 10 Mar 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Argentina and the United States"]

[Text] Relations between Argentina and the United States have been one of the most complex aspects of national life in the past 50 years. Initially, the ambivalence or the lack of continuity of Argentine policy in this field was attributed to the diplomatic field, that is, to intergovernmental relations, but soon this situation also extended to vast sectors of society.

Political, historical, economic, and obviously cultural circumstances, an all-embracing term which includes the others as well, place Argentina among the numerous nations of the Western world, where the United States has tremendous influence and assumes leadership which is impossible to deny. This is due to real facts and not to a judgment of values.

Let us consider that our country emerged into independent life as an affirmation of faith in democray and in political systems based on freedom, that is, on the basic principle which defends what we call the West. However, a long-standing process hampers relations with the northern country both emotionally and ideologically. Government leaders of the past few decades did not succeed in facing this problem with the necessary realism, or at least with the necessary coolness.

A large segment of the population, which includes sectors from all economic levels and from all social and professional strata, as well as political party leaders, waver between contradictory positions. A sort of admiration for the United States, which they fear to confess, and an undeniable eagerness to have access to its levels of comfort and achievements are mixed with an open attitude of aggressive criticism against the United States and its leaders and with continuous complaints about an "imperialism" which is the cause of all our misfortunes. This situation is cunningly exploited by ideologists of the left engaged in dragging us into an apparently innocent Third World, into the field of Marxist socialism. Domestically, this leftist action is particularly intense in the universities and in the fields of culture and art.

The government of President Alfonsin, as far as its special functions are concerned, can be seen as a clear example of these contradictions. there are clear assumptions that President Alfonsin's forthcoming visit to the United States will serve to rectify a situation which has tremendously harmed Argentina during the past 50 years. It is probable that the executive branch may be finally realizing that Argentine relations with the United States must start from the objective recognition of events as they are, and this does not imply humiliation; statements against imperialism are only valid for minor internal political tribunes, and knowing how to deal with big countries, when we are not so big, does not demand arrogance or insolence, but honesty and dignity. This is well known to intelligent neighbors, as is being revealed by the Brazilian president-elect, and is a practice that has been followed by Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia for a long time.

But the weight of the pressures resulting from electoral considerations, or the weight of rhetorical temptation during public speeches, must not be rejected. All this, together with the lactions carried out incessantly by ideologists of the Marxist left, which are not few in the rank and file of a traditional democracy, could well mean the persistence of attitudes which hamper the Argentine position in the western world and the final clarification of relations with the United States. Let us hope that this is not so.

A false and simplistic comparison between surrender and liberation, as proclaimed by the apostles of anti-imperialism, has not been contemplated. There is something less dramatic but more decisive: proposing a political relationship with clear and clean terms, starting from the actual situation and following the real national interest.

GRINSPUN DISCUSSES PLANNING SECRETARY ROLE

PY132047 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Mar 85 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- Former Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun yesterday said his new post as government planning secretary would not overlap with the work of Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille. Grinspun is to be sworn in today by President Alfonsin in what represents a swapping of posts with Sourrouille, who was planning secretary before becoming economy minister. Grinspun yesterday also denied reports he would be in charge of government negotiations with foreign creditors.

The former minister added he would keep a low profile during his term as planning secretary. "Just as I was very talkative during 14 months (as minister), now I'm going to go 14 months without saying a word," Grinspun told reporters.

Meanwhile, news reports yesterday said Sourrouille on Monday met secretly with Joaquin Perran, head of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) team here checking up on the country's policy commitments to the IMF. The reports said the two talked about Argentina's economic activity as of last October and whether the government was sticking to its IMF commitments. Ferran yesterday returned to Washington to report his findings to Fund authorities.

Further Comments

PY131727 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] At noon today President Alfonsin administered the oath of office to Bernardo Crinspun, who was sworn in as planning secretary during a ceremony held at Government House. The following is a report by Radio Nacional reporter Pedro Leon:

[Begin recording] [Leon] Mr Grinspun, you have just taken the oath of office as planning secretary [recroding interrupted] your future activities?

[Grinspun] What we have to do is to plan and coordinate government goals and plans in several areas in keeping with instructions issued by the president, and this is what we intend to do immediately.

[Leon] Are these economic policies at the national or international level?

[Grinspun] Economic policies [recording interruped] everything pertaining to what must be implemented by [words indistinct].

[Leon] Have you decided on your close advisers?

[Grinspun] There are three secretaries. They are [names indistinct].

[Leon] When do you assume your duties?

[Grinspun] Right now.

[Leon] Thank You very much.

[Grinspun] Thank you and my greetings to Radio Nacional listeners. [end recording]

SABATO REPLACES KELLY AS MINISTRY SECRETARY

PY121700 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1551 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Mar (TELAM) -- Jorge Federico Sabato has been named secretary for international relations and worship at the Foreign Ministry. He replaces Elsa Kelly.

ARMY CHIEF CALLS FOR 'NATIONAL RECONCILIATION'

PY132015 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Mar 85 p 7

[Text] Rosario (NA-DYN) -- Army Chief-of-Staff Hector Rios Erenu, after swearing in the new Army II Corps commander, yesterday called for "national reconciliation" in order to heal wounds opened during the so-called dirty war against subversion because "revenge does not construct peace." But outgoing Army Corps Commander Victor Pino used firmer words in addressing troops for the last time, saying that past Army glories have "been made to look pale" alongside the dirty war and the Malvinas conflict with England.

Rios Erenu, after swearing in Brigadier-General Jorge Luis Gorleri as II Corps commander, told reporter he expected the justice system to pass a fair judgment on the former military junta chiefs now on trial for responsibility of the dirty war excesses. "I believe that justice rules and that everything will be done seriously and serenely, as according to law," the major-general said.

Pino yesterday told troops that the dirty war was "inevitable, unavoidable and legitimate" and claimed that the Armed Forces role in fighting terrorism "was demanded and promoted by the entire nation."

BARICCO INSTALLED AS NAVAL OPERATIONS COMMANDER

PY132135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1513 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Puerto Belgrano, 13 Mar (TELAM) -- Upon transferring the post of commander of naval operations to Rear Admiral Nestor Omar Baricco, Rear Admiral Jose Julio Sarcano today called upon all Navy personnel to close ranks to overcome difficulties and to always have the greatness of the Navy as their permanent, guiding objective. The transfer ceremony, which was held at 1100 in the sports stadium of the Puerto Belgrano Naval Base, was presided over by Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Antonio Arosa.

YUGOSLAVIA'S MOJSOV PAYS 24-HOUR VISIT

PY121756 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, member of the Yugoslav Presidency with the rank of head of state, arrived in Buenos Aires today at noon. He will hold a meeting with President Alfonsin at 1630 on 13 March at Government House. Prior to this, Mojsov will pay a protocol visit on Vice President Victor Martinez and on Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. The high-ranking Yugoslav official, who arrived today at 1215 at Ezeiza International Airport and who declined to make a statement, will return to his country tomorrow, thus ending his brief visit to Argentina.

Meets Foreign Ministry Official

PY140146 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1951 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Mar (TELAM) -- SFRY Presidency member Lazar Mojsov today met with Jorge Federico Sabato, Argentine state secretary for foreign affairs and worship, with whom he examined the international situation, notably the arms race. Mojsov, accompanied by SFRY Ambassador Filip Matic, at noon today paid a protocol visit to the Foreign Ministry, where he was welcomed by Sabato, who later escorted the SFRY officials from the building.

Sabato told TELAM that they had discussed the international situation, especially the arms race, which is not only creating the risk of a world disaster but is also clearly detrimental to developing countries which will ultimately have to pay for the large arms investments made by the superpowers.

Sabato said Mojsov congratulated him for the peaceful solution of the Beagle conflict. He added that Mojsov compared this achievement to the arrival of a swallow announcing a spring of hope for mankind, especially for those peoples confronting the terrible burdens of famine, disease, and underdevelopment.

SAUDI GOVERNMENT WARNS RELATIONS MAY DETERIORATE

PY131743 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1229 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Mar (NA) -- According to a press report, the Government of Saudi Arabia has reportedly warned the Argentine Foreign Ministry that if it does not issue an "explanation" on the charge made against Saudi Ambassador Fu'ad al-Nazir by Radical Civic Union Deputy Cesar Jaroslavsky, relations between the two countries "may deteriorate." The Government of Saudi Arabia has reportedly reasserted its confidence in the Saudi diplomat. This request for an explanation is reportedly included in a note that Saudi Ambassador Fu'ad al-Nazir yesterday submitted to Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Sabato during a 30-minute meeting held at the Foreign Ministry.

The Foreign Ministry press department has issued a communique reporting that the Saudi Government has approved the appointment of Mario Alfonsin Pepe as Argentine ambassador to the country.

According to a report published by newspaper TIEMPO ARGENTINA, the Saudi Government note expresses its astonishment over "the campaign unleashed against the Saudi ambassador and over the attitude of the Argentine Government, which has not officially denied the rumors of the past few days." After reasserting the Saudi Government's desire to continue maintaining good relations with Argentina, the note warns that if no explanation is issued by the Buenos Aries government regarding this issue, ties between the two countries "may deteriorate." In diplomacy such a note is a prior step to the presentation of a formal protest note.

Jaroslavsky had denounced an alleged plan between "an ambassador from a Middle East country" and Peronist senators to block the approval of the peace and friendship treaty with Chile, in complicity with Great Britain. Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo met 15 days ago with the ambassadors of the Arab League, promising to study the case and later issue an answer.

GOVERNMENT PRESENTS COUNTERPROPOSAL TO COB

PY131832 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The government recognizes that the minimum wage with an adjustable scale is a legitimate aspiration of the workers but that its immediate application is impossible. On matters of supply, the government guarantees the production of essential consumer goods and that the participation of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] in the process of food production and transportation is accepted.

Regarding the COB request for the nationalization of private transportation, the constitutional government rejects it because the different makes of transportation vehicles would make it inappropriate to do so.

Regarding the request not to pay the debt to the international private banks, the government emphasizes that a unilateral decision not to recognize the obligation of the debt would immediately deprive us of foreign financial aid with favorable conditions, which we need to reactivate production.

Regarding the nationalization of foreign trade, the government, in its answer to the COB released early this morning, indicates that it agrees with the COB and the need to exercise sovereign management for the benefit of the people over foreign trade and external financing.

With regard to the nationalization of the private banks, the government says that, aware of the need to exercise control over the private banks for the nation's benefit, the constitutional government (?has implement) the pertinent policies. Regarding this issue, the extensive government document says that the nationalization of the banks was not included in the government program for which the majority of the Bolivian people voted, and that in any case any decision is subject to the provisions of the national Constitution which gives the national Congress exclusive jurisdication over this type of decision.

The government also says that it fully agrees with the COB on the prohibition on importing nonessential goods. The document also points out that the idea to eliminate the parallel U.S. dollar market is a permanent objective sought and that several steps have been taken in this direction.

These are the most important parts of the government answer to the requests of the workers. This document was released at 0300 today [0700 GMT] and delivered to the media this morning.

COB Rejects Counterproposal

PY140140 Paris AFP in Spanish 0052 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] La Paz, 13 Mar (AFP) -- Labor union sources today reported in La Paz that a national meeting of the COB and leaders of the Trade Union of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] has rejected the lastest government proposal, which includes salary hikes, price controls, and supply of foodstuffs. In view of this, the general and indefinite strike now in its sixth day will continue without any significant changes, according to mineworkers' leaders who added that tomorrow groups of workers will hold meetings on a thousand corners of the city to explain to the citizenry the reasons for their actions.

For these meetings 5,000 mineworkers are due to arrive in the coming hours to join the 12,000 mineworkers who are already in La Paz pressuring the government with marches, blockades, and detonation of dynamite. Today, more than 60,000 persons including miners, factory and construction workers, teachers, university students, and housewives marched in downtown La Paz.

Cenaro Flores, executive secretary of the Single Union Confederation of Peasant Workers of Bolivia, told AFP that 50 percent of the territory has been blocked off by the peasants and that only in Oruro, western Bolivia, the Army moved in to break up the blockade.

Meanwhile, the cabinet is in permanent session following these developments. Government House sources have indicated that President Hernan Siles Zuazo is worried by the continuation of the conflict.

Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena has indicated that the salary hikes which the government has offered to the workers will help them and that there are political motives behind the protest movement, which seeks to end the democratic process and oust Siles Zuazo. He also noted that the government cannot be asked to fulfill goals which were not part of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) program, such as the nationalization of banks and private mining enterprises, and the refusal to pay the foreign debt.

It is expected that the top leaders of the workers movement will meet with the ministers of the current administration to look for areas of agreement to resolve crisis.

COB OFFICIAL CALLS FOR SILES' RESIGNATION

PY141352 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Ramiro Carrazco has replied to comments the information minister made a few days ago accusing some leftist political parties, whose influence over the COB is well known, of pursuing unconstitutional objectives, such as the president's resignation.

[Begin recording] Mr Rueda Pena has made accusations against the national head of our party, Companero Juan Lechin Oquendo, and labor union leaders belonging to the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left [PRIN]. He has used terms that are not proper for a state official, who should speak calmly and wisly. In this connection, we wish to explain the following.

The PRIN, as the political expression of the Bolivian proletariat, actively supports the workers struggle to achieve freedom. This support has been shown in the responsible behavior that has typified the PRIN [words indistinct]. Therefore, we reject the accusations made by Minister Rueda Pena. We repeat that Dr Siles Zuazo's remaining in government means long and painful agony for the Bolivian workers and people. [end recording]

Ramiro Carrazo then stated that Siles Zuazo's resignation, which has been demanded by the workers, should be looked on as a necessity for the working class to survive, in view of the agony that Dr Siles' remaining in power signifies for them.

[Begin recording] Our request for the president's resignation is an expression of the legitimate right of the people to survive. We maintain, however, that the historical error should not be repeated in the struggle of the Bolivian people which led to the handing over of power to their class enemy. For this reason we propose the formation of a popular and revolutionary government council that should begin to study the immediate solution of the crisis and undertake the tasks of national liberation. [end recording]

Minister Rueda Pena accused the COB and PRIN of seeking to replace President Siles with [Senate President] Garret Ayllon. Ramiro Carrazco also referred to this subject:

[Begin recording] Those accusations belong to the same line of Minister Rueda Pena's conduct. Our party does not compromise with the enemies of the working class. Our line of political conduct is clear and has been explained repeatedly. Only the people can give themselves a form of government that is in accordance with their interests and aspirations. [end recording]

COB, POLICE EXCHANGE CHARGES ON POSTING SNIPERS

PY131539 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1437 GMT 13 Mar 85

[From the "Open Microphone" program]

[Excerpts] We would like to announce that the marches and demonstrations are beginning. These marches and demonstrations are going to conclude in a big rally in San Francisco Park.

The statement made by the chief of police that snipers are reportedly posted has caused surprise and has been labeled foolish. Jose Justiniano, organization secretary and president of the COB strike committee has told Panamericana:

[Begin recording] It is (?incredible) how far the Bolivian police have gone, police who in the past have always been on the side of the people and the workers. They are demonstrating that they are against the workers. We want to categorically deny the biased statements made by the police chief. The working class does not need to post snipers to confront the police. The COB has no interest in confronting the police. I am sure that the four or eight policemen in Plaza Murillo could not last 1 second. The COB does not want a confrontation with the police or with anyone; what it wants is a solution to the problems discussed in its proposals. As the people and the foreign reporters can see, perhaps it is the police who have snipers in various parts of the city, it is the police, not the working class. [end recording]

Under Secretary of the Interior Gustavo Sanchez has said that the government has no intention of posting snipers to create disturbances among the workers mobilizing here in La Paz. He said that COB leader Jose Justiniano's statement was off-the-cuff. Sanchez said that Justiniano is trying to have the workers confront the Bolivian police. But let us listen to Gustavo Sanchez, under secretary of the interior, responding to the remarks made by Jose Justiniano.

[Begin recording] First of all, I do not believe that Justiniano's remarks are the opinion of the COB. Jose Justiniano is not the COB, he is one more agent provocateur of the Lechin group. What we have conveyed to the public is that the intelligence services of the army, police, and the Interior Ministry all reported this morning that snipers may be posted in some points of the city to provoke the workers demonstration or the policemen enforcing law and order in this city.

It seems that Mr Justiniano is too hasty; he is seeing ghosts; he uses the word perhaps. We are not accusing the COB. We are saying that snipers may be posted. We are not saying that the snipers belong to the COB. We know that the workers do not lend themselves to that kind of action. Unfortunately, the workers are being led by irresponsible and disrespectful people who go around threatening that the police would not last 3 minutes if the COB so decided. Justiniano is an agent provocateur. The police are at their posts; they do not need to exaggerate things. The only thing the police are doing is warning the people [words indistinct] and if Justiniano is capable of preventing this from happening, God bless him, [words indistinct] that there will not be any snipers or dynamite detonations. [end recording]

NO CASUALTIES REPORTED IN LA PAZ BOMBINGS

Libertador Hotel Badly Damaged

PY140154 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0134 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] La Paz, 13 Mar (EFE) -- A strong explosion shook the Libertador Hotel, in downtown La Paz, shortly before 2100 local time (0100 GMT) tonight.

According to local radio stations located near the hotel, the explosion severely damaged the building, although there is no information about casualties.

There is great tension in La Paz today on the sixth day of a general strike and the workers are still arguing whether to accept or reject the government's proposal concerning their demands.

Radio Panamericana reported that the police have managed to arrest two persons who were fleeing from the scene, and that several mineworkers who had come to La Paz to protest against the government and are staying near the hotel began immediately to look for the culprits.

Orphanage, Theater Dynamited

PY131512 Paris AFP in Spanish 1440 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 13 Mar (AFP) -- It was reported today that early this morning two dynamite attacks were perpetrated against a home for children and against the installations of an open air theater, where the miners who are concentrated here hold their meetings.

Deputy Interior Minister Hustavo Sanchez, while lamenting these attacks against persons and institutions that have nothing to do with the problems of the country, indicated that luckily no one was injured.

DEFENCE MINISTER SAYS ALL ROADS OPEN

PY131348 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Contrary to statements made by peasant leaders that all the roads in the country are blocked, the defense minister has stated that all roads are open. This statement was made last night by Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo before entering Government House. He invited journalists to travel to different regions of the country to see personally that the roads are open. Cardenas said:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Minister, leaders of the COB have asked you to check the roads to find out for yourself that they are blocked.

[Cardenas] I do not want to get into an argument. I have a way of doing things, I do not want to argue, especially with COB leader Justiniano. I would like to invite the press in the morning to drive to Oruro or anyplace in the country. I could coordinate with the public relations department in order to place at the disposal of the press one or two vehicles.

[Question] For the purpose of verifying if the roads are open?

[Cardenas] You asked me if the roads are open. The reporters can see for themselves.

[Question] There has been some mobilization of Army troops in Chuquisaca Department, creating uneasiness among the peasants. Is your ministry aware of any conflicts in that region?

[Cardenas] The Armed Forces do not create uneasiness. They go to help in any area where a situation is jeopardizing state security or disturbing order. [Words indistinct] obviously for reasons of (?negligence) in taking care of public services.

[Question] Have the Armed Forces removed road blockades?

[Cardenas] There is absolutely no information worrying us. The report of the military high command released to the public this afternoon says that the situation throughout the country is normal, except in La Paz. [end recording]

DAILY CRITICIZES FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.S. GRANT

PY072302 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] During a ceremony following the signing of an agreement by which the U.S. Government donated to the Bolivian Government $24 million for the importation of inputs for the agricultural industry, Foreign Minister Camacho Omiste made an elementary diplomatic mistake which the people must judge.

The minister should understand that the defense of sovereignty and national dignity begins by preventing the nation, through its representatives, from extending its hand like a beggar to all its friends to get a dollar or a ruble, which after receiving, the nation finds itself in a trap of its own making.

It is true that Bolivia, which has become an international beggar, has been suffering for a long time the shame of having to live from the charity of governments that not only plunder our economies but also the highest virtues of dignity which our government leaders are obliged to defend. Independent nations get nourishment from productive effort and work. This is the basis of their real freedom and we should not forget it.

PRESIDENT-ELECT NEVES HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY121729 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 1430 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Press conference held by President-Elect Tancredo Neves after announcing his cabinet from the Getulio Vargas Foundation Building in Brasilia; questions are in accordance with lots drawn before the press conference -- live]

[Text] My friends: Today we are addressing the nation to introduce the names of the cabinet that will administer the country during my government. The main principles used in organizing this cabinet were: first, honesty; second, competence; and third, the federative spirit, which was strictly observed because it deals with participation in the government of all states of our federation.

We also tried to represent the entire federation as much as possible, although it is impossible to represent all states because there are more states than ministries. For this reason, some states unfortunately have not been included in the organization of the government. Notwithstanding this fact, if many of them do not manage to participate in the government, they will certainly participate in the administration, thus contributing to organizing essential sectors of public administration and thus within the spirit of national representation, which has guided us in choosing my advisers. I want to place all these considerations at the disposal of the reporters here, and I will try to answer all their questions.

[Gonzaga] Henrique Gonzaga of FOLHA DE SAO PAULO. Mr President, almost half of the ministers of your government have been chosen from among politicians who had already engaged in elections. Have they promised you not to run in the elections next year, or will they be able to give up their posts to run in those elections? Should they run in the next elections, there will be a cabinet that will last only 14 months. Don't you think that this possibility could compromise the performance of your government in a most critical period?

[Neves] This consideration has not been taken into account. And pay attention to the reasons: This would imply violation of all citizens' right to run for elective posts. It would also imply a ban on political rights, and democratic conditions do not promote this.

[Carvalho] (Tesao) de Carvalho of BRASIL NOTICIAS [words indistinct], and from the TRIBUNA DO CEARA. Your Excellency has announced creation of the Culture Ministry. How can you explain the fact that today basically all organizations related to education are functioning from Brasilia, and the organizations related to culture, which are rather few, are all in Rio de Janeiro?

The question is whether Your Excellency is recommending Minister Jose Aparecido to move them to Brasilia as soon as possible.

[Neves] In my opinion, the prevailing goal, not only of the government, but of Brazil as a whole, is that of a total and perfect integration of the government in the capital of the country.

[Almeida] Jose de Almeida, from the (AGORA) Agency. Mr President, now that you have set up your administration, naturally, reactions will begin.

For example, Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola stated that the nation needs new tools, because it cannot have the democracy it desires with the tools left by the dictatorship and its machinery. He added that in the organization of the new government, the country needs men dedicated to working, and that Your Excellency is trying to use the machinery that is already in place. My question is: How do you receive the first broadsides fired by Governor Brizola, and why is Rio de Janeiro, through a pact with the Democratic Labor Party, excluded from the ministry?

[Neves] Governor Leonel Brizola is a dear friend who enjoys my greatest affection and admiration. I had the opportunity to talk with the governor, regarding the organization of the cabinet. I had a lengthy, loyal, and open talk with him. I could begin by saying that perhaps my friend Brizola lacks the authority to criticize my cabinet since judging by the secretariat he has organized so far, he does not seem to be too strong in this area. I have no complaints regarding the governor. And this is not an exclusive government. We really wanted a government that could include as many competent people as possible in the respective ministries. Regarding Rio de Janeiro, I cannot say that it is not represented. Two ministers who are holding very important posts, such as Aeronautics Minister Octavio Moreira Lima, are from Rio de Janeiro. And the head of the National Intelligence Service, General Ivan de Souza Mendes, is also from Rio de Janeiro. During my government, an agreement must also be reached for designation of the future president of Petrobras, a post which is more important than many ministries, for which (Helio Beltrao) will be appointed. Thank you.

[Name indistinct] [Name indistinct] of the magazine AFINAL. Mr President, what position will your government take regarding federal censorship and which ministry will deal with this issue?

[Neves] I already discussed this matter in remarks made during my electoral campaign. I would not like to leave censorship within the police jurisdiction. I would like censorship to become an essentially cultural activity and that it be strictly limited to enforcing the restrictions imposed by the Constitution. This matter will be examined when we make a thorough organization [words indistinct].

[Guerra] Julieta Beatriz Guerra of [name indistinct]. Mr Neves, the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party of Minas Gerais State is already threatening to oppose your government because it considers [word indistinct] the composition of your cabinet since the culture ministry has not yet been created. Could this prompt a chain reaction in political sectors that could undermine your government's support in Congress.

[Neves] [Passage indistinct] [laughter] They are all my friends, and more than friends, they are my loyal, dedicated, fellow party members.

[(Livio)] (Luis Livio) of JORNAL DO BRASIL. [Passage indistinct] your first administrative reform to divide the Mines and Energy Ministry, creating the Mining Ministry. Mr President, when do you intend to create this ministry? Another question: Have you decided to leave the decision of dividing this ministry to Minister Aureliano Chaves?

[Neves] The problem is this: I personally believe that the Constitution itself should state that each state be assigned at least one ministry. The cabinet should represent the entire nation.

It is not fair to discriminate among ministers from this or that state to have cases of individuals who are not appointed to the cabinet only because they come from a certain state. Yet, we must take into account the existing political disputes.

I believe that there are ministries which should be divided, but their division entails a huge task: for example, the Agriculture Ministry, the Communications Ministry, and the Mines and Energy Ministry.

However, we cannot undertake the task of administrative reform immediately upon our inauguration, not without in-depth knowledge of the administrative apparatus.

New ministries should be created and must be created, not 80 as in Russia or 40 as in Germany, but Brazil already needs at least 20 ministries, at least not to fall behind Sao Paulo State, which already has more ministries than the federal government.

[Cerqueira Leite] Carlos Cerqueira Leite of Radio Nacional Brasilia. Mr President, what can the federal public employees expect from Your Excellency, personally, (?in the face) of the lack of certainty about the creation of the Public Administration Ministry?

[Neves] Everything will be examined in terms of the inflationary process we have been experiencing. We have to ask all social sectors to make sacrifices, be they the public or private sector. In no way can we promote salary increases hastily if in so doing we will be placing ourselves in the position of having to stimulate inflation tomorrow to meet these increases.

[Morelo] Jorge Morelo of the newspaper O GLOBO. The administration minister already stated that he favors granting a 13th monthly salary payment, as a bonus, to public employees. Do you share this position?

[Neves] We have already answered your question. Everything will depend on the situation of the federal treasury in view of the inflationary process that has been affecting the country.

[Voychumun] Jose Voychumun of Brasilia National Television. Do you believe it will be possible to set up the structure of the new ministries in time to allow the new ministers to meet a timetable that will fulfill expectations of a population that wants changes now?

[Neves] Of course. The new ministries will not be based on new administrative structures but on existing administrative structures. Therefore, these new ministers will not have to worry about defining the objectives of their ministries but rather will have to expand them.

[Name indistinct] [Name indistinct] of the O Globo Radio Network. Mr President, one of the first challenges of your government will be to increase the minimum wage now in force until May. What guidelines will you give the new labor minister on the new wage policy?

[Neves] I have already said that I will give the workers everything, except that which would be to the detriment of the entire nation.

[Braga] Emilio Braga of CORREO BRASILIENSE and Radio Planalto.

Mr President, the cabinet that was just announced features an innovation, a big surprise, not in terms of the individuals, but in terms of the functions: the post of government leader in Congress. Will you please tell us a little bit about the functions of this new official and how he will fit into the government team.

[Neves] We know that the government majority will be made up of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, the Liberal Front, and of those parties which have supported us up until now, the Brazilian Labor Party, and possibly the Democratic Workers Party. The actions of these parties must be coordinated, especially in the National Congress. Therefore, we have created the position of majority leader. He will be the government leader in Congress and will seek to coordinate the actions of these forces to make them more coherent and effective.

[Gianini] Humberto Gianini of ANSA. Mr President, the social pact is undoubtedly provoking concern in Latin America. The social pact was first initiated in Argentina in 1946 when General Peron promoted a social pact among workers and businessmen. This pact provoked a succession of military coups between 1955 with the so-called Liberating Revolution and 1976, with the coup led by Lieutenant General Videla. Mr President, what measures do you plan to take to avoid such excesses by workers and businessmen to the detriment of other sectors?

[Neves] The social pact is just a suggestion, an idea, an initiative, which the future labor minister will implement. To this end, he will have to consult with all labor forces, unions, federations, and confederations, business, and government sectors. This is clearly a pact that can be implemented only if all parties concerned agree on some basic principles. Yet, I want to assure you that the spirit behind our social pact would never be similar to that of Peron. We have a truly democratic government and have to guide our actions by the Constitution. I also want to emphasize that the spirit behind our social pact is truly democratic. It is designed to effectively guarantee a minimum of social peace to fight inflation as safely and effectively as possible.

[(Rezende)] (Lilian de Rezende) of O Globo Television. Mr President, [words indistinct] of the government's expenditures, more precisely the expenditures of the state-run enterprises. The ministers of the economic area of the Figueredo government recognize (that the weakness) of the government was in not having political strength, not having the conditions to cut back the expenses of the state enterprises. In sum, it could not cut back personnel, reduce staff and payroll. (?If there is practically) a conviction that to fight inflation these measures are necessary, would you make the decision to adopt such measures?

[Neves] The control of expenses is fundamental for fighting inflation. If the government has no strength, no authority to hold down public expenditures, whether in the central or decentralized administration, it is defeated in that fight from the beginning. I have no desire or spirit of revenge, nor do I wish to punish or to worsen the living conditions in a country where unemployment is already a scourge. But, I will have all the spirit necessary to fight inflation and to revitalize the economy, so that we have results.

[Rodrigues] Luis Carlos Rodrigues of Radio Bandeirantes. Mr President, I would like to know if the Labor Ministry will immediately take the initiative to bring about changes in the labor legislation, or if the government will support initiatives to that effect in Congress.

[Neves] On the specific question of strikes, a change can be made within the next 6 months. I must say that the Labor Ministry will maintain the practice of not negotiating with strikers. Maybe it will intervene in unions, for instance. We have a law on strikes, and if this legislation is no good, we have to revoke it. But before it is revoked, this law must be studied. Otherwise, we will end up in anarchy, both political and social anarchy. Until we reform the law on strikes, the one in force will have to be implemented and respected.

[(De Caetao)] (De Caetao) of O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, JORNAL DA TARDE, and Radio Dourado. Mr President, will the cabinet that has just been announced have a provisional character in its actions during the transitional period until a constituent assembly convenes, or does it effectively represent the institution of the announced new Republic?

[Neves] It is constituted in a definitive character.

[Duarte] Diogo Daurte from Radio Gazeta of Sao Paulo. Mr President, I want to ask you about persons who were left out of the cabinet. I see among the lineup of your government team, persons who less than a year ago held positions that are totally opposite to your political positions. I would like to know if this is the beginning of a national reconciliation.

[Neves] My government is one of reconciliation, and the reconciliation banner has always been present in my political appeals, both during and after my election campaign for the nation's presidency. Moreover, all the ministers who compose my cabinet will implement the policies discussed with and decided upon by the president of the Republic.

[(Parnardiu)] Jose Carlos (Parnardiu) of (SENHOR) magazine. Mr President, you have created the Ministry of Land Affairs. So I would ask you what will your orientation be in the agrarian reform. Can it be expected that the agrarian reform will in fact be implemented by the end of your government?

[Neves] Our concern is to carry out the agrarian reform without traumas, or violence, but with justice. An agrarian reform has to be made to serve social justice, and to this effect we will have to restructure the Land Affairs Ministry so it can efficiently carry out its mission.

[Teixeira] Nilo Teixeira of Bandeirantes Television Network. Do you really intend to submit the budget of the state-run enterprises to Congress for debate? And if you allow me another question, I would ask you something regarding the list of ministers. The governor of the Federal District, who is considered to be a minister, is not in the list. Could you announce his name now?

[Neves] Regarding the budget of the state-run enterprises, I say that not only must their budgets be submitted to Congress, but also another that is even more important, the nation's monetary budget. Our objective, and this is part of our electoral campaign, is to unify the federal budgets. As we know, we have the fiscal budget which demands the broad participation of Congress, a great effort, and still it is not the most important of the federal budgets. We also have the monetary budget, the state-run company budgets, and another budget, that of the nation's internal debt, which is a cause of concern.

But our idea is to unify all these budgets, and to submit all of them to Congress for debate.

Regarding the governor of the Federal District, I am not yet in the position to announce the name of the governor of our capital. I expect to announce it before my inauguration.

[Donato] Jose Donato of ZERO HORA newspaper, Gaucha Television, and Radio Gaucha. Mr President, the government's action is crucial for agriculture, which is in the harvest period. In Rio Grande do Sul alone, nearly 1 billion cruzeiros will be necessary for the summer harvest to be brought to market, and the government has no resources for stockpiling. What directives will be given to the agriculture minister to solve this problem?

[Neves] The proposal of the current minister is to earmark 5 trillion cruzeiros to take care of the problem. The proposal was accepted within the policy of budgetary restraint imposed by the current government. Those 5 trillions are not even enough to take care of the planting and the harvesting of soybeans. This question will [words indistinct] but we will have to try to come up with all the resources necessary for expanding agriculture in the country. We all know that 50 million tons of grain have been collected in the last 5 years without any increase, and the predictions for this year say that production will be reduced to 48 million tons. In the meantime, Brazil's population continues to grow considerably, that is, we are not producing enough to meet our people's food needs.

The government will have to give the highest priority to agriculture, because this activity can absorb a large part of the unemployed labor force in the country. But more than this, agriculture can help us absorb some of the inflationary crisis.

[Name indistinct] [Name indistinct] of Radio Inconfidencia in Minas Gerais. President Neves, [words indistinct].

[Neves] We recognize that the federal legislation is more efficient for creating new ministries, and we guarantee (?the same) in the state legislation. So we will create the ministries at the time we assume office, and the ministries will then be in the position to begin operating immediately.

[Castilho] (Ceco) de Castilho of [word indistinct] of Salvador, State of Bahia. That means that the question of some ministries was encouraged (?for reasons of) political accommodation, in order to give positions to factions that could not be given attention before, or is it imperative of the administrative strategy of the new government?

[Neves] It so happens that there is a convergence of the two factors, both administrative and political. It is very important that new ministries be created to pursue objectives of the nation's economic, political, and cultural development. And it is equally important for the government to ensure its political stability.

[(Thays)] Marcos (Thays) of GAZETA MERCANTIL. Mr President, I would like to know how you intend to adjust and to reconcile the heavy social demand falling upon the Social Security, Housing, and Agriculture Ministries -- in which you promised to make subsidies -- with the austerity plans of the Finance Ministry. How do you intend to reconcile these two objectives?

[Neves] This is really a tremendous, delicate problem. Regarding your question, we can say that to reconcile the fight on inflation and the resumption of economic growth is truly a difficult task. Yet we must undertake it and must implement it. Regarding subsidies, I believe I never said that we should systematically adopt subsidies. I said we would eliminate subsidies as a factor in inflation and that we would adopt them in exceptional cases, in extreme cases, when they are truly justified, but never as a permanent government policy.

Regarding the social outlook, the cabinet will obviously have to deal with an extremely serious crisis. We will have to really study ways of reducing the people's suffering by promoting housing projects, improving the standard of living through a health improvement program and, above all, through a sound public health and food policy. We have formulated programs that have also been studied by technical teams to be implemented in accordance with our overall national possibilities.

[Name indistinct] According to press interpretations, in appointing the new military ministers you chose those officers who have a more professional approach within the Armed Forces. What, then, will be the role of the Armed Forces in the new Republic?

[Neves] The Armed Forces will perform their remarkable, special, constitutional mission and strictly comply with this constitutional mission.

[Name indistinct] Mr President [words indistinct] Mr Paulo Brossard [words indistinct] was not reportedly appointed because he is a successful lawyer [passage indistinct] while Brossard, a politician closely linked to (?the opposition) in recent years, was not appointed to the cabinet. Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, someone linked to the (?military regime) in recent years, was appointed minister. Why?

[Neves] Mr Paulo Brossard is an eminent professor, who could hold any ministerial post because of his education, political background, and personal competence. He was not appointed to the cabinet only because, when I talked to him, he gave me sound reasons to decline the appointment.

[Unidentified speaker] That was the last question and this was the last press conference organized by our colleague Jose Augusto Ribeiro, who will now return to his private activities after working with President-Elect Neves throughout his election campaign. We also want to announce that the new presidential spokesman will be journalist Antonio Brito. [applause]

MALUF TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR OF SAO PAULO

PY131222 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] It was confirmed yesterday in Sao Paulo that Deputy Paulo Maluf has decided to try to stop Governor Franco Montoro's plan to return to Bandeirantes Palace.

[Begin Maluf recording] The Social Democratic Party bloc has unanimously decided to launch my candidacy for governor of Sao Paulo State in the 15 November 1986 elections. I have accepted this with pleasure, because I served Sao Paulo for 8 years and I will certainly be very happy to serve Sao Paulo again. We are going to launch this candidacy during the second half of this year with all the leaderships of the interior and of the capital. [end recording]

PINOCHET ATTENDS CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY EVENT

PY112057 [Editorial Report] Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1445 GMT on 11 March broadcast over a national radio network a live report on the ceremony held in the Central Hall of the Diego Portales building in Santiago in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the Chilean Constitution of 1980.

While waiting for the arrival of Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet, who presided over the official ceremony, and the members of the government junta, some of those present were interviewed. Minister Secretary General of Government Colonel Carlos Krumm highlighted the importance of the ceremony, which commemorates "the enforcement of the 1980 Constitution, which was voted on and approved by an immense majority of the Chilean people."

The members of the government junta entered the Central Hall at 1501 GMT and were greeted by loud applause from the audience. In attendance were Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal, prominent members of the judicial branch, the comptroller general of the Republic, Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno, Apostolic Nuncio Angelo Sodano, the wives of the government junta members, and representatives of the Armed Forces.

President Augusto Pinochet entered the hall at 1506 amid loud applause, accompanied by his aides de camp. He greeted the junta members, the archbishop, and the ministers, after which the national anthem was sung. Justice Minister Hugo Rosende Subiabre then delivered the main speech of the ceremony.

The minister began by stating that "in this solemn ceremony we are commemorating the fourth anniversary of the promulgation of the 1980 Constitution and the initiation of the second 4-year period of the constitutional mandate of his excellency the president, Captain General Don Augusto Pinochet Ugarte." The justice minister then stressed that President Pinochet wishes to express before Chile and the international community "his unconditional adherence to and obedience of the legal norms now guiding us, particularly the political charter of the state, entrusting his justice minister with the honorable duty of commemorating this historic event."

After outlining the historical background of the 1980 Constitution, Minister Rosende said that "this Constitution opens the way for a real and effective participation of the citizens creating to that end a whole organic complex of corporations, some of a political character, others of a social nature, with clearly set limits that will prevent the reciprocal usurpation of functions which caused adverse effects in the past. In the political sphere, the bicameral parliament emerges with legislative and control powers.

Continuing, he said: "It appears to be obvious that the orderly exercise of freedom and participation presupposes as an inevitable foundation the strengthening of the presidency of the Republic, its highest institution, whose powers have been strengthened, giving to the incumbent the function of guidance and participation regarding the political and social organization already mentioned." After describing the control system established in the Constitution, the minister stressed that "the courts exercise their high functions of juridical control with the most absolute independence."

The minister then said: "Pluralism is inherent in freedom, but the text of the Constitution does not permit it in an unrestricted form, because this would mean to accept as valid participants in the debate typical of democracy those who take advantage of the liberties recognized by democracy only to destroy it, as is the case with Moscow Marxism and its armed branch formed by terrorist groups. Severe punishments are imposed on those who infringe on these constitutional norms.

"This short outline of the 1980 Constitution permits us to draw the conclusion that it is undoubtedly a harmonious legal construction built on solid democratic foundations."

After stressing that the Chilean people approved the Constitution by an overwhelming majority, Minister Rosende stated that "all its dispositions will be applied without exception or reservation." He concluded by saying that the institutionalization process requires leadership. "By the will of the people, we have that leadership, and he who is exercising it is developing, together with his distinguished wife, an incomparable work, surprising in its scope, unselfishness, and steady effort."

The justice minister concluded his speech at 1541 GMT, and the ceremony was immediately declared closed. The national anthem was then sung, and President Pinochet left the hall at 1542 GMT.

The stations forming the national radio network resumed their normal programming at 1550 GMT.

CARVAJAL COMMENTS ON U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT

PY131326 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] At the end of the luncheon that President Pinochet held yesterday at La Moneda Palace in honor of visiting U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Nestor Sanchez, Chilean Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal noted that the U.S. official came to Chile to explain U.S. policy in several parts of the world.

At the end of the meeting Sanchez declined to make any statement and only noted that during the luncheon they discussed general issues and that it was a very pleasant meeting.

Defense Minister Carvajal said that this is a very important visit since it complements the one that Langhorne Motley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, recently paid to Chile. Carvajal said: Motley came to Chile to see everything pertaining to political and economic matters, and Nestor Sanchez is here to talk to Chilean Armed Forces officials and to explain U.S. policy in several parts of the world. Carvajal also said that they held a mutually enlightening meeting.

Asked about the possibility of an increase in U.S. defense aid, Defense Minister Carvajal noted that the possibility always exists. He noted that although nothing specific in this regard was discussed, the possibility exists. Asked whether they discussed a specific issue, Carvajal said:

[Begin recording] We reviewed in general the interesting aspects of U.S.-Chilean Armed Forces relations, the importance of joint exercises, and the importance of the courses which Chilean Armed Forces members took in the United States in past years, expressing our mutual hope that these courses may resume. As Mr Sanchez has said recently, these contacts have weakened and it is hoped that this situation will change and that our relations will become as smooth as they were before. [end recording]

Asked about the sale of arms, Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal noted that this does not depend on the goodwill of the U.S. executive branch since it must be approved by the U.S. Congress. Therefore, it is something that is within the exclusive competence of U.S. legislators. Carvajal added that the image U.S. officials may have of Chile is beyond our control.

MINISTER CUADRA SCORES MEDIA, TERRORISM

PY132255 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has charged that some media have adopted a divisive attitude at this time of emergency when, more than ever before, the country must remain united. Minister Cuadra hosted a press conference after an extensive cabinet meeting presided over by President General Augusto Pinochet at La Moneda Palace. During the cabinet meeting, also attended by the government junta members, the ministers submitted comprehensive reports on the situation in the areas hit by the earthquake.

[Begin Cuadra recording] The cabinet made a comprehensive evaluation dealing specifically with the earthquake-hit areas. The ministers of the interior, public health, housing, education, public works, transportation and telecommunications, and foreign affairs, and the head of the Production Development Corporation addressed the issue. Therefore, all areas and the work done at all levels since 3 March, when the earthquake occurred, were evaluated. [end recording]

The secretary general of government also referred to the terrorist attacks staged last week. The cabinet made a careful analysis of such attacks, which are in contrast with the solidarity actions undertaken in the wake of the difficulties confronted by the majority of Chileans, he said.

[Begin Cuadra recording] The work that the government, the people, the media, and foreign countries have undertaken to solve the most urgent problems created by this disaster has reflected a spirit of solidarity, order, and work [words indistinct]. This is in contrast with the terrorist actions that we had to confront, mainly last week. The cabinet evaluated this situation in detail. [end recording]

The cabinet also analyzed the actions by some sectors that have sought to draw political advantage from the tragedy. In this regard, Minister Cuadra underlined the behavior of some media, which have distorted facts and have divided the people at a time when unity is paramount.

[Begin Cuadra recording] The political advantage sought by some sectors (?has encouraged activism) among the people whose houses were destroyed or badly damaged in earthquake-stricken areas. The government, obviously aware of this situation, has tried to find a solution following a list of priority goals. The cabinet also analyzed the performance of some media, whose behavior has resulted in divisive effects on the people and has tended to distort and conceal the work done in favor of the persons most badly affected by the earthquake. All this is particularly serious at this difficult moment, because in times of crisis the people's morale must remain high. Divisive attitudes obviously impair the people's morale and promote false opinions among the public. Should this behavior remain unchanged, the government will have to consider possible solutions. [end recording]

Asked whether he would identify the media he was referring to, Minister Cuadra replied that it would be inappropriate to do so. Should this trend continue, the government will have to take action, he added. [passage indistinct]

MINISTERS DEPART FOR NEVES INAUGURATION IN BRAZIL

PY140237 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Santiago, 13 Mar (AFP) -- Chilean Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia and Labor Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata today left for Brasilia to attend the inauguration of President Tancredo Neves. The two ministers will represent Chile at the ceremony

BETANCUR ILL, WILL NOT ATTEND NEVES INAUGURATION

PA131433 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1411 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 13 Mar (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas has canceled his visit to Brasilia to attend the inauguration of Tancredo Neves, the Colombian Embassy confirmed to EFE today.

A spokesman for the Colombian Embassy said that the president has been suffering from acute laryngitis since Saturday. Betancur must also review the text of the speech he will deliver before the Colombian Congress.

FARC TO BECOME POLITICAL PARTY 'WITHOUT ARMS'

PA140210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Bogota, 13 Mar (AFP) -- The most important guerrilla group in this country, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC, communists), today announced their decision to become a political party without arms, thus obeying the truce agreements signed with the government last year. President Belisario Betancur's administration immediately announced that it is happy with this decision, and it offers the FARC its support and the guarantees it may need. The new party will be called the Patriotic Union, according to reports by Alberto Rojas, a member of the Peace Commission, in a letter he sent to Interior Minister Jaime Castro.

M-19 SAID TO REMAIN IN NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA081623 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Bogota -- The 19 April Movement [M-19] has and will not withdraw from the working commissions of the national dialogue, former Minister Guillermo Alberto Gonzalez has said.

[Begin recording -- broadcast in progress] ...The document raises certain objections to aspects concerning the peace process and the truce but, I reiterate -- I repeat and I don't think my ears have failed me -- that the M-19 said that it will continue to participate in the commissions. [end recording]

Reports circulating recently about the alleged M-19 withdrawal are baseless, Gonzalez concluded.

M-19 SPOKESMAN PRESENTS DIALOGUE PROPOSALS

PA081725 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Bogota -- M-19 has admitted that the peace process is somewhat affected by the many designated commissions whose effectiveness has not been proven. This was stated by M-19 spokesman Antonio Navarro Wolff who said the following about the M-19 proposals in the national dialogue:

[Begin recording] I will speak about some of the proposals. For example, we believe that we need a national emergency plan to address the country's most urgent problems. In the economic area, we think that extremely urgent problems such as unemployment and the foreign debt must be dealt with. We have proposed a [word indistinct] plan to reduce unemployment in Colombia. We have also proposed an alternative to accepting the IMF recommendations that would bring an increase in the oublic service rates and a drop in wages [words indistinct]. The national emergency plan also includes

specific measures dealing with the agrarian sector. They are aimed at consolidating the agrarian reform processes in six areas of the country as an initial step. They also include a bill that seeks to have agrarian property fulfill a social function. In the housing area, we propose that as a first step to solving the current housing problem, the situation of the [word indistinct] be resolved since some of them cannot pay the mortgage payments that are too high for their budgets. We also have other proposals on the political opening and other topics in the national dialogue. [end recording]

Navarro Wolff also said that the document of the attorney general is not a sociological document and instead contains accusations that he must clarify.

EX-GUERRILLAS FORM ANTIOQUIA PATRIOTIC UNION

PA111740 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Medellin -- Today, a new political movement grouping the guerrillas who accepted the amnesty decreed by the government was announced in the City of Medellin.

The political movement called the Antioquia Patriotic Union [UPA] will have a nationwide outreach. The announcement was made at a ceremony held at the headquarters of the Trade Union of Construction Workers of Antioquia. According to reports that have reached Bogota, the UPA would like to have conditions that would allow its members to return to their normal activities.

DEFENSE MINISTER REVIEWS CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENTS

PA122357 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Communique issued by Defense Minister Miguel Vega Uribe; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On the occasion of the government's approval of the cease-fire and truce agreements signed by the Peace Commission, the Negotiation and Dialogue Commission, and the armed groups, the national defense minister, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the commanders of the military forces, and the national police director, have issued statements to their subordinates in which they have clearly stated the position of the military and police forces regarding the peace process the country has undertaken. The documents clearly state that the military forces and the National Police will act according to the Constitution to protect the lives, honor, and property of our fellow countrymen, that there is no territory forbidden to the authorities or to the state security organizations, and that those who violate the Constitution and the laws of the Republic have broken the law and will, therefore, be punished in accordance with the law.

In the agreements signed, the armed groups committed themselves to a cease-fire and to end the military operations throughout the country. The so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army [FARC-EP] has committed itself to condemning and disapproving of kidnappings, extortion, and terrorism in all its forms, and to help end these practices.

Meanwhile, the M-19 and the People's Liberation Army [EPL] agreed not to hold or force others in order to obtain profit and not to commit terrorism in any of its forms.

The signing of the agreements with the FARC-EP started a 1-year truce period during which they will attempt to organize themselves in political, economic, and social areas. It is necessary to reiterate that the agreements include only the persons and organizations who signed them and who are following them to the letter, that is, those who have stopped all criminal activities because the agreements state that the president of the Republic's cease-fire order and order to end other military operations will be enforced as long as these groups or persons obey and respect the agreements and do not break criminal law.

In these cases the duty of the public forces is strictly one of surveillance, one that will allow them to verify that the agreements are being respected and that the armed groups are preparing themselves to begin normal activities and not preparing to continue with the subversive war. The only goal of the subversive war is to take over power by means of weapons, violence, and terror.

If during the surveillance the public forces should observe situations that are against the law and the agreements, the public forces must act sternly.

Regarding the organizations and persons who did not sign the truce agreements, or those who after having signed them do not follow or respect them, the public forces must act in accordance with their duties and must make the weight of the law felt in all areas, because there is no area in Colombia where the authorities may not fulfill their duty.

Therefore, for the public forces to be able to act efficiently in repressing crime, it is necessary to have the cooperation of the civilian population and of all state authorities. It is, therefore, necessary, at all command levels to promote this cooperation and carry out the operations effectively with the support of the civil authorities and the people in general.

Signed: General Miguel Vega Uribe, national defense minister.

RAMIREZ BACKS COSTA RICA ON URBINA ASYLUM ISSUE

PA111505 Paris AFP in Spanish 0449 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Bogota, 8 Mar (AFP) -- Today, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo described Costa Rica's decision to deny asylum to Nicaraguan Jose Manuel Urbina Lara, who is in Bogota, as "very reasonable."

Ramirez Ocampo said that Urbina must live by the commitments, obligations, and duties imposed by his status as a refugee, including abstaining from making political statements or advocating armed struggle.

The Colombian foreign minister indicated that the Colombian Government will allow Urbina Lara to remain in the country as long as he wishes, and pointed out that several European states have also offered to accept him.

It is recalled that the refugee stated yesterday during a radio conversation with Nicaraguan opposition leader Eden Pastora that he is willing to again take up his struggle against the Managua government, which released him and turned him over to the Contadora Group last Tuesday, thus ending a dispute with Costa Rica concerning the right to political asylum.

NORWAY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, DISCUSSES TRADE

PA112315 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Bogota -- Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray, who is visiting Colombia for 3 days, met today with his Colombian counterpart Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, with whom he exchanged views and ideas on the international situation, bilateral cooperation, and other topics of interest. The two ministers discussed the possibility of expanding trade, industrial, and technical cooperation between Colombia and Norway, and reviewed the Contadora Group's peace-seeking efforts and Latin America's foreign debt problem, the Colombian Foreign Ministry reported.

This afternoon Stray will meet with Finance and Public Credit Minister Roberto Junguito Bonnet, Economic Development Minister Gustavo Castro Guerrero, and Mines and Energy Minister Ivan Duque Escobar, as well as with Nohora Rey Marulanda, director of the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute, Incomex. During these meetings the Norwegian official will continue to discuss economic and trade cooperation. Tomorrow at 0900 Stray will brief the president on the results of his visit to Colombia. At 1200 he will begin his return to Norway.

FEBRES ON CONGRESS SESSIONS, WAGE BILLS

PA140018 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0401 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Quito, 12 Mar (EFE) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero today called on the people to defend democracy as Congress opened a round of sessions which he described as unconstitutional.

During a patriotic ceremony in Portoviejo, 360 km from Quito, Febres Cordero said that the government cannot remain passive in the face of the parliament's approval of a draft bill calling for a general wage increase that is opposed by the president.

Meanwhile, the legislature, which is dominated by the center-left opposition, held an emergency meeting to study a proposal presented by Febres that grants wage increases lower than those approved by the legislators. However, according to the president, the legislature cannot begin to analyze his proposal without concluding the discussion of other topics that had kept it busy until last week.

Commenting on the parliamentary decisions, Febres said in his address in Portoviejo that those who are trying to lead the country to chaos will not stop him.

On television last night, official spokesman Joffre Torbay said that the chief executive will reject any decisions made at the current plenum.

Deputies from the majority opposition and independent blocs attend the meeting to discuss the president's wage proposal. Progovernment members attended the opening session but withdrew after presenting a document rejecting the opposition's actions.

Meanwhile, the United Workers Front (FUT), which is the country's largest labor union, repeated a call for a general strike slated for 20 March. Labor unions are demanding that the president approve the legislature's proposal to increase the minimum wage by 59 percent and not by 28 percent as he has proposed.

President Febres will leave for Brazil tomorrow to participate in President Tancredo Neves' inauguration. He will return to Ecuador on Sunday, 3 days before the strike is scheduled to begin.

Leaves for Brazil

PA131628 Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Quito, 13 Mar (AFP) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero left on Ecuadoran Airline flight today for Brazil at 0914 to attend the inauguration of Tancredo Neves.

He will make his first service stopover in Manaos, Brazil, where he will remain at least an hour and be greeted by the local authorities of the Amazon region.

LAINO PREVENTED FROM ENTERING COUNTRY

PY091942 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 9 Mar 85 p 12

[Text] At the time this newspaper when to press, Domingo Laino had been ordered to remain seated aboard the Argentine Airline plane that flew him from Buenos Aires to Asuncion and was waiting for the same airplane to fly him back. This is the third attempt that Laino, who has been exile in Argentina since 1982, had made to return to the country.

Laino's wife, Rafaela Guanes, along with several members of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], met at the international airport this morning to await Laino's return. A fairly large group of PLRA faithful installed themselves at the intersection of Madame Lynch and Aviadores del Chaco Avenues displaying huge placards hailing Laino's return.

At the airport, the police carried out their task very discreetly, although all those who arrived at the airport had to show their papers to the police. Nevertheless, all those arriving at the airport, including the press, could enter the airport terminal, something that had not happened before.

Upon the arrival of the Argentine Airline plane at the airport, plainclothesmen boarded the plane and after calling the list of passengers, ordered them to disembark. In the meantime, Laino received an order to remain in his seat. This account was given by several passengers aboard the airliner.

While waiting, Mrs Laino asked the policemen in the area that she be allowed to board the plane to greet her husband, but she was not authorized to do this.

At a press conference held this morning to discuss "the new masquerade staged by Laino, who this morning traveled on a regular airline under the name of Domingo Figueredo," Presidential Under Secretary of Information and Culture Anibal Fernandez emphasized that "he, along with domestic and foreign public opinion, knows perfectly well that the national government will not permit, as it has not permitted in the past and will not permit in the future, that people who have represent no one to come to seek to destabilize the country."

Colorado Party Denounces Laino

PY130140 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Commentary from "Voice of Colorado" program]

[Text] The Government Junta of the National Republican Association now brings the Voice of the Colorado Party. For a great, prosperous, and happy Paraguayan nation. For permanent respect for peace, democracy, social justice, and freedom of the florious Paraguanyan people. Against the subversive political preaching that attempts to divide the Paraguayan family. [Colorado Party song]

The bearded and sinister Czechoslovak terrorist, [Authentic Radical Liberal leader Domingo Laino] the subversive Communist agitator of sad memory, now dressed in a suit and tie, possibly paid by his new bosses, the Argentina's Socialist Radicals, has again attempted to disturb the peace, tranquillity, and harmony prevailing in our country under the illustrious and patriotic leadership of Army General Alfredo Stroessner.

TEXT This stratospheric lackey of international Marxism, this traitor and legionnaire, [from the "legion" of Paraguayan traitors who helped the enemy during and after the 1865-70 war against a Brazilian-Argentine-Urguayan alliance] who once affronted the glorious Paraguayan flag just as he once burned the U.S. flag, and who is now clinging to the pink stripe of Argentina's Radicalism, made a big fuss with the sole purpose of dividing and disturbing the Paraguayan family. In fact, he tried to return to a country like ours, where there is neither room, nor air for the reptiles who, like him, creep over the latrines of communism smearing themselves with the fetid and infectious excrement of treason.

In our country no one wants to have anything to do with this sad, and frightful person. We do not want anything to do with the bearded parasites who live on and increase their bank accounts with money and favors received from the enemies of the fatherland, because everyone knows that he earns a substantial salary in dollars regardless of his presence or absence in our country.

Not only do we want to have nothing to do with him but, simply and plainly, we will not let him enter a single millimeter onto our country or steal a single gram of our oxygen.

With the Colorado Party and with the leadership of President Stroessner, Paraguay will continue to be a determined enemy of communist, terrorists, and political criminals.

We have not forgotten, and we will never forget, that this repulsive, bearded man received a scholarship and went to Czechoslovakia where he learned how to stir up subversion and agitate the masses. Let him publicly deny this, if he can.

We have not forgotten, and we will never forget, that from the very beginning of his political career he has been a liar, has engaged with intrigue, and has used all kinds of disguise to take advantage of every available opportunity to freely express his devotion. It was not for no reason that he was expelled from his own party; no one is kicked out of his own den, from his own house, without good reasons.

He has been repudiated by his own brethren, who share the same ideas, and who he stabbed in the back, just as he has betrayed his own country, something we know for sure he will continue to do.

A pure-bred legionnaire, the bearded Czechoslovak stands to attention at the order of the Caribbean tyrant's lackeys or before the Moscow or Beijing masters, whoever he happens to recognize as his master for the moment.

Some people try to depict this bacteria of liberalism as a democrat. Yet this cringing mastiff of communism has sought support, protection, and shelter in the Mitreist [after late Argentine President Bartolome Mitre] newspaper LA NACION, a newspaper of nefarious history, because it was founded by the man who referred to Marshall Lopez [Francisco Solano Lopez, Paraguayan national hero] as a tyrant, and to his heroic soldiers, our heroic soldiers of the 1865-70 war, as dogs.

This is further evidence of the false nationalism of the bearded Czechoslovak: He has dived into the pages of the newspaper which, ever since it was founded, has aimed its filth against Paraguay, a policy that has remained unchanged as a sad hindrance born out of situations which we thought we had overcome.

This is the patriot defended by some people. But he is nothing but a miserable jackal in the pay of communism.

LAST LINE

Let us mention some of the new intrigues the Czechoslovak has plotted against Paraguay. By the way, he was the owner of one of the largest marijuana plantations in our country until he was discovered and sentenced on drug trafficking charges.

The Czechoslovak said that in Paraguay opposition members are dropped from flying planes into the forest. He said that in Paraguay terror prevails among the people in the streets. For references, see the Buenos Aires LA NACION newspaper. He also said that in Paraguay it is possible to see floating corpses appearing early in the morning every day as a macabre breakfast for the people. This is what the Czechoslovak said and this is what the newspaper LA NACION reported.

Not only should a fellow of this type be kicked out so that he never returns, but stronger action should be taken, because this is no longer an aggression against the government, this is no longer an aggression against President Stroessner and the Colorado Party. Gentlemen, this is an aggression against the name and the prestige of our fatherland, where things are, of course, quite different from the picture painted by this bearded clown dressed in a suit and tie, paid by the leftist sector of Argentina's Radicalism.

For his unbridled anti-Paraguayan campaign he mobilized the press of the entire continent to attend his forturately frustrated return.

Everything was a show. He publicized himself, launched a propaganda campaign on his own behalf, and boasted in search of promotion and of financial reward from his Bolshevik employers. This was an attempt to justify the dollar salary earned by this sad, infamous person.

But his action boomeranged: He wanted to stab his fatherland in the back, but he ended up stabbing himself in his belly, trapped by his own lies and slanders, because the people could perfectly well perceive his mean objectives.

In addition, this beared person is not as big an idol as some would believe. It was not for no reason that his own former fellow party members kicked him out. It is not for no reason that those who once believed in his deceits now appear indifferent to the Czechoslovak's dismay, to his crazy plans to return to the fatherland.

His clumsy maneuvers do not hide his intentions to disturb the extraordinary and fruitful tranquillity prevailing among the Paraguayan people. And the Paraguayan people do not want to have anything whatsoever to do with adventurers of this type, a Napoleonic adventurer dabbling in politics, who is nothing but a tattered fragment of his tattered party.

To these furious mercenaries infected with the Marxist leprosy we say firmly and strongly that they must take it easy, that they must go somewhere else with their clumsy madness, that they must boast their ill-gotten gains in other countries, and that they must gather in other nations, because here they will never be able to arouse students or cause uproar among the Paraguayan people.

A communist par excellence, the bearded Czechoslovak has nothing to do with Paraguay.

Let the unruly youngsters be careful because they do not know what kind of Satan they are dealing with. Let them be careful with this mercenary Sanint Lucas ["San Lucas," Paraguayan religious sect leader wanted by the courts] who is now clinging to the vanguard of the pink stripe sector of the Buenos Aires Radicalism.

Let them be careful because they will be fooled by this ominous fright wearing a suit and tie for which he did not pay. Today he has youngsters as his accomplices, but at any time he will use them as merchandise or as cannon fodder, while he continues to enjoy his golden exile surrounded by the damned comfort bought with the dollars provided by his Marxist employers.

The only thing this political tripe monger wants is to bring grist to his own mill. And speaking of tripe mongers, does Laino recall that he was arrested on charges of stealing tripe from a barracks? He will never reap the personal advantage, publicity, fame, praise, and prestige of a good man, a patriot, and an honest and useful citizen, characteristics that he will never have.

Quite to the contrary: He is a bad man, unpatriotic, unfit, and dishonest.

He will not return to Paraguay because there is no room here for communist representatives. There is no room for agents of crime like Laino. There is no room for subversives like him. We live in constructive peace and democracy and we have no room for bandits whose only objective, is to disturb the people's peace and progress attained thanks to the Colorado government of President Stroessner, thanks to the powerful Colorado Party, and thanks to the glorious Armed Forces of the nation.

PLRA Scores Government Action

PY112211 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] The Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] has released a communique denouncing the fact that once more its leader, Domingo Laino, who arrived in Asuncion aboard an Argentine Airlines airliner from Buenos Aires on 9 March, was not allowed to enter the country.

Laino has been in political exile in Argentina since December 1982. He tried to return to Paraguay to put himself at the disposal of the courts, which are investigating the attack against the Paraguayan Consulate in Posadas, Misiones, Argentina, that took place during a demonstration staged by the Paraguayan opposition. "Besides this constitutional violation, the executive branch acted contradictorily when it prevented a Paraguayan citizen, who is charged by the nation's attorney general with having participated in actions on 1 December 1984 in the Paraguayan Consulate in Posadas that allegedly violate Law No 209, from entering the country," the communique states.

Members of the Authentic Radical Youth, the Authentic Liberal Labor Movement, and the Villa Elisa Committee have also expressed their support for the return of Domingo Laino. In a communique released last night, they repudiated the measure that prevented Laino's return and demanded the release of Mariano Nunez and Amancio Caballero, who were arrested while protesting at the intersection of Madame Lynch and Aviadores del Chaco Avenues on 9 March.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY ARRIVES

PY120254 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 Mar 85 p 5

[Excerpt] Luis Ayala, the Chilean secretary for Latin America of the Socialist International, this morning arrived on board an Argentine Airlines plane. The visitor was welcomed at the international airport by Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF] President Euclides Acevedo and Ricardo Lugo Rodriguez, secretary general of the PRF. Ayala, who will attend the inauguration of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves, will attend a briefing with the PRF National Executive Committee at 2000 tonight.

STATE WORKERS STRIKE THREATENS ELECTIONS

PY132330 Paris AFP in Spanish 2046 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Lima, 13 Mar (AFP) -- Some 2,000 employees of the National Election Jury (JNE) today went on strike threatening to cause problems for the general elections slated for 14 April in Peru. This strike, prompted by demands for salary hikes, to that of the State Workers Intersector Confederation which is in its ninth day and is constantly leading to traffic jams and to clashes between workers and police, and in downtown Lima.

Cesar Elejalde, the state prosecutor general, warned JNE strikers that any attitude capable of jeopardizing the electoral process will be severely punished. The office of the state prosecutor will make sure of this and will file charges against those seeking to thwart this process, he added. However, the strike might continue. Doming Garcia Rada, the president of the JNE has warned the strikers that it is financially impossible to accept their demands and that he will dismiss the employees who fail to appear for work.

SHINING PATH LEAFLET ATTACKS ELECTIONS

PY092300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Lima, 8 Mar (AFP) -- A leaflet attributed to the terrorist Shining Path organization that was issued today states that no votes can be cast in the Peruvian elections scheduled for 14 April because to vote means to endorse a regime of misery and blood. Clandestinely distributed in Lima, the 4-page leaflet, which is especially addressed to the people of Ayacucho, also states that the visit of Pope John Paul II was aimed at blessing the murderous rifles and at inciting the government to destroy the Shining Path guerrillas. Once the papal offensive is over, the statement adds, the electoral humbug will develop, because the old order of misery and blood needs the people to choose those who must oppress them in the name of the so-called representative democracy. After stating that the only thing that the people have received from the so-called representative democracy is misery and blood, the leaflet continues, stating: We cannot vote, because to vote means to assist in maintaining a regime whose lifestyle can only generate more famine and genocide. Without advocating specific action against the electoral process, the leaflet concludes by stating that the liberating fire is spreading (from Ayacucho) toward the center, the north, and the south, the jungle area and points on the coast. In the meantime, the government reports that the terrorists, who are almost defeated in Ayacucho, have retreated to the jungle, mainly the central jungle area, where coca is produced and where campesinos have recently been killed.

MINISTER CALLS FOR DEATH PENALTY FOR MURDERERS

PY131504 Paris AFP in Spanish 0355 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Lima, 12 Mar (AFP) -- Peruvian Interior Minister Oscar Brush Noel today requested the enforcement of the death penalty for all terrorists and criminals who are involved in the murder of civilians or soldiers. General Brush made this statement during a mass held in honor of detective Sofia Custodio Mita who terrorists killed yesterday on the street.

General Brush denied reports about the finding of 30 bodies in two common graves near the city of Huanta, in Ayacucho, located 500 km southease of Lima. He also reported that the police have arrested the four subversives who killed detective Sofia Custodio Mita, the first policewoman killed in a terrorist attack. The interior minister noted that the Peruvian Constitution is somewhat lenient regarding the death penalty. The Peruvian Constitution, in force since 1980, limits the death penalty to cases of treason in wartime. The 1933 Constitution had allowed for the death penalty in cases of assassinations, rape, killing of children, and other serious crimes.

TEXT

DAY OF MOURNING FOR CHERNENKO DECLARED

PY131451 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Mar (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Government tonight decreed national mourning on 13 March due to the death of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. All public buildings must fly their flags at half-mast on that day.

Uruguay will be represented at the funeral by Julio Lacarte Murg, the country's ambassador to UN organizations.

Congress has also decided to send a condolence telegram to the Soviet authorities.

FRG'S GENSCHER TALKS WITH SANGUINETTI, IGLESIAS

PY121232 Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Mar (AFP) -- FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti discussed here today bilateral relations as part of the 3-day official visit which Genscher began yesterday.

Uruguayan presidential sources have told AFP that economic ties were the main subject of talks, in addition to the protectionist barriers imposed by the EEC against regional products.

The meeting was held at Government House. Genscher held other meetings with his Uruguayan counterpart Enrique Iglesias and with Economy Minister Ricardo Zerbino. The results of the meetings have not yet been revealed. But according to observers, an agreement has reportedly been reached to increase trade between the two countries, trade which currently amounts to $218 million annually.

In a brief press conference, his first in Uruguay, he avoided commenting on the objective of his visit, limiting himself to expressing satisfaction over Uruguay's return to democracy.

FRG Ambassador to Uruguay Joaness Marre discussed the possibility of supplemental aid to Uruguay through FRG intervention with the EEC. This subject, it is recalled, had been discussed at a high level during a visit by Sanguinetti to the FRG before he was elected president.

Shortly after the meeting with the Uruguayan president, Genscher placed a wreath at the foot of the monument erected at Plaza Independencia in downtown Montevideo in honor of Uruguayan hero Jose Artigas.

In the afternoon, Genscher received at the FRG Embassy the leaders of the two major political opposition forces: General Liber Seregni of the leftist Broad Front, and Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, of the Blanco or National Party (centre leit), with whom he also discussed current regional and international situation.

Genscher also visited the Uruguayan Congress, where he was welcomed with interest and appreciation by the Uruguayan legislators.

Before these contacts, on learning about the death of Konstantin Chernenko, the FRG foreign minister made a phone call to Bonn to give instructions regarding the delegation that will attend the funeral of the leading figure in the Kremlin.

Genscher will remain in Uruguay until 13 March and then will leave for Brazil to attend the inauguration of the new Brazilian president, Tancredo Neves.

LAST LINE

Holds Press Conference

LD130616 Hamburg DPA in German 1642 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 12 Mar (DPA) -- FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher supports the convening of a new summit conference between the leading industrial states and the developing countries. At the end of a 2-day official visit to Uruguay, Genscher told newsmen in Montevideo today that a fresh attempt must be made at a high political level to discuss the global problems between North and South.

Genscher stressed that the first North-South summit in Cancun in 1981 had been one of the most positive experiences of his political career. An intensive and businesslike dialogue was conducted there.

At a second conference of this kind the results of "Cancun 1" must be reappraised, Genscher added. He indicated that he would try to arouse interest in a second North-South summit.

Genscher stressed the will of the FRG and of Europe to cooperate with Latin America. The countries of the European Community do not want to establish a sphere of influence but want to be equal partners.

Genscher criticized the U.S. budget deficit policy. The resulting rise in interest rates could ruin the efforts of the debtor countries to stablize their economies, he stressed. For a country such as Brazil, for example, 1 percent interest more or less means 700 million [currency not specified] more or less to pay.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS

'Common,' Political Prisoners Freed

PY131313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2308 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Mar (EFE) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has ordered the release of 293 common prisoners whom he had pardoned within the national amnesty he had proposed.

This will be the last act carried out by the head of state, because in the future this right will return to the institution that carries out this type of action, that is, the Supreme Court.

For 12 years the military regime prohibited the Supreme Court from granting pardons. During that period only the president could grant them.

Rafael Addiego Bruno, the president of Uruguay's Supreme Court, has said that currently there are approximately 9,000 prisoners. Of this total, 8,000 have been granted parole and between 1,000 and 1,500 are in prison.

The majority of common prisoners are pardoned if they have served half of their sentences.

Over the weekend of 9-10 March, 193 political prisoners were granted amnesty as had been approved by Congress. Some of the released prisoners had been jailed for more than 10 years.

Sixty-three political prisoners, including seven women, remain in prison accused of murder and other violent crimes. These prisoners will be released this week.

Female Prisoners Released

PY131354 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0347 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Mar (EFE) -- Thanks to the amnesty law, at midnight today, 12 March, there will be no women lodged in Uruguayan prisons for political reasons.

Without giving the law any publicity, police have begun to slowly release the only seven women still lodged in the central prison, which is under police jurisdiction. Twenty other women were released on 10 March.

Jessie Macchi and Edda Fabbri were the first to leave the prison in police vehicles; the same procedure was used with the women released 2 days ago, but this time the public was not in the neighborhood of the building to celebrate the event.

It has been learned that Elena Vasilski, Graciela Jorge, Beatriz Perla Carrido, Alba Antunez, and Berta Aguirre will also leave prison, with a brief interval between each release.

Moreover, it has been reported that 13 of the 56 prisoners lodged in Libertad Prison will reportedly be released before 14 March, the day set for their release by Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino, in order not to have one political prisoner behind bars.

People such as Raul Sendic, Julio Marenales, Jorge Manera Lluveras, Maurico Resencof, Eleuterio Fernandez Huidobro, Jorge Zabalza, Henry Engler, and Jose Mujica, the main leaders of the Tupamaro Movement, are among those awaiting release.

MLN-Tuparamos Members Released

PY131445 Paris AFP in Spanish 1305 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 13 Mar (AFP) -- Seventeen members of the dissolved National Liberation Movement-Tupamaros (MLN-Tupamaros) were released early this morning under an amnesty law approved last week by the Uruguayan Government.

The group, 14 men and 2 women [as received], includes the Spanish citizen Antonio Mas Mas, and Jorge Manera Lluveras, who was considered a hostage of the military regime by human rights organizations.

Manera Lluveras, 55, an engineering professor, was a founder and top leader of the MLN-Tupamaros. He was arrested for the first time in 1964 and convicted of assault. He was arrested again in 1969.

Two years later, Manera Lluveras escaped from the Punta Carretas Prison in Montevideo, and was finally arrested in 1972. Since that time and up to a few months ago he had been lodged under harsh conditions in several garrisons in the interior of the country.

He was imprisoned with the group of eight leaders, including Raul Sendic, the top leader and the ideologue of the guerrillas, and Adolfo Wassen, who recently died of cancer in the central hospital of the Armed Forces.

During the past few hours, Jose Mujica Cordano and Jorge Zabalza Waksman, also members of the leadership group, were released.

The release of Antonio Mas Mas, who was one of the movement's main activists, had been called for insistently by the Spanish Government.

Spanish Tupamaro Leader Freed

PY132230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1827 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Mar (EFE) -- Antonio Mas Mas, a Spaniard and a leader of the Uruguayan guerrilla National Liberation Movement-Tupamaros, has been paroled by the Uruguayan authorities and left the psychiatric hospital where he was staying.

Mas Mas, born in Palma de Mallorca, was arrested in August 1972 when the country was still under a democratic government and charged with participating in the assassinations of a U.S. diplomat and several policemen. He was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment and 15 years of special security measures barring any political or union activities after his release.

The democratic administration has ordered an amnesty as part of a plan for national pacification. In keeping with this plan, there will not be any political prisoners by the end of this week.

Mas Mas was paroled and is now seeking a pardon so that he can travel abroad, specifically to Spain. Several Spaniards or children of Spaniards imprisoned for political reasons were released in Uruguay in the last few hours.

Tupamaros Plan Press Conference

PY131501 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 12 Mar (NA) -- Relatives have disclosed that two leaders of the dissolved Tupamaro guerrilla group and members of a so-called group of hostages of the military regime that ruled Uruguay until 1 March were released in the past few hours under the recently passed amnesty law.

According to these sources, Jose Mujica Cordano and Jorge Zabalza Waksman were released from the Libertad Prison, located 50 km from Montevideo, and later taken to the capital.

The rest of the group and about 50 guerrilla members are to be released shortly and transferred in a few hours to the main police jail. It has been reported that all of them will gather on Sunday at Cagancha Plaza (the site of a statue of freedom) where they will participate in a ceremony and possibly hold a press conference.

However, Raul Sendic will not participate in this rally, because according to what relatives have told AFP, he will go into a private hospital to receive treatment for a hernia and undergo plastic surgery on his face for a bullet wound he received when arrested.

CONGRESS OF TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE, PLAN RALLY

PY131702 Montevideo Radio Monte Carlo Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The members of the Congress of Textile Workers [COT] are on strike, affecting approximately 60 textile enterprises. The workers have decided to call for a meeting on 14 March at 1600, but before the meeting they plan to rally in front of the Legislative Palace to deliver a document to the congressional labor legislation committee. The COT meeting will be held across the street from the headquarters of the Chamber of Industry.

OFFICIAL CALLS SHULTZ-SEPULVEDA TALKS 'POSITIVE'

FL140012 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Ricardo Valero, deputy foreign secretary for cultural affairs, today said the talks between Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda and U.S. Secretary of State George Snultz were cordial and positive. He explained that according to Sepulveda, they expressed points of view that will contribute to improved development and better understanding of each nation's perspectives.

Regarding renewal of the Contadora process, Valero said it would be analyzed in the next 72 hours in Brasilia, where the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group nations will meet at the inauguration of President-elect Tancredo Neves. Valero pointed out the need to resume the talks in Manzanillo, Mexico, between the United States and Nicaragua, so it can be studied by high-level officials, because it is closely related to the Contadora process. Valero was interviewed after the opening of a public hearings program in the Mexican Senate on migratory workers.

COMMERCE MINISTER SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

FL121310 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1930 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Merida, Mexico, 12 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes has signed a new partial trade accord with Cuba. He signed the accord while on a trip to Cuba. Hernandez Cervantes said the accord was signed under the 1980 Treaty of Montevideo, established by the Latin American Integration Society, which complements the trade agreement signed by the two governments in this city in southeastern Mexico. He said that Merida would be developed as an export center for the regional development of agroindustrial activities.

GUATAMALAN OFFICIALS NOTE TRADE IMBALANCE

FL122046 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1855 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Daniel Reynaldo Arriola, Guatemalan deputy minister of the economy, and Jesus Herrera Ovalle, Guatemalan director general of trade, have said here that during the past year, the trade balance between Mexico and Guatamala has gorwn. Arriving at the Mexico City airport, where they were received by Guatemalan Ambassador to Mexico Julio Cesar Mendex Montenegro, they said their visit is a follow-up to the trade agreement signed by both nations in 1984.

The Guatemalan officials said yesterday that last year, their country imported $116 million worth of products and exported $13 million worth of products. They also called for an immediate solution to the Central American problem because it blocks trade in the region. Reynaldo Arriola and Herrera Ovalle said they would attend today an exposition of Central American products at the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute.

EL SALVADOR

FRG GREEN PARTY MEMBER VISITS MORAZAN DEPARTMENT

PA140240 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Gabriele Gottwald, a Green Party member of the FRG Bundestag, held a press conference this morning with local and foreign journalists in a hotel in this capital. Gottwald claims she spend approximately 1 month with FMLN rebels in the northern part of Morazan Department. She said she had her party's authorization to do what she did and that she had also been in El Salvador in 1983 and 1984. On those trips she had been a member of an official FRG delegation and had met with high-level government and church officials.

She told the journalists of her plans upon her return to the FRG and that she must leave the country as soon as possible, because her only security lies in her membership in the FRG Bundestag.

[Begin recording of translation of statement by Gottwald] I will try to tell as many people as I can, including the members of the Bundestag, everything I saw and heard in Morazan Department. I will submit to the Bundestag, everything I saw and heard in Morazan Department. I will submit to the Bundestag a motion to stop economic aid and technical cooperation to the Salvadoran Government. [end recording]

She said that during the month she spent with FMLN rebels in northern Morazan Department, visiting the zones the rebels claim to control, she was able to confirm that human rights violations by the Salvadoran Government are still taking place. One of the reasons of the trip was to corroborate these violations. In conclusion, she said that she would report to the FRG Embassy in San Salvador today and try to leave the country immediately.

GUERRILLAS BURN SAN BARTOLOME MAYOR'S OFFICE

PA131644 Paris AFP in Spanish 1422 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Mar (AFP) -- Salvadoran rebels destroyed a mayor's office and a local garrison 33 km northeast of the capital, killing two police from the civil defense paramilitary group.

Military sources told AFP that approximately 150 guerrillas came down from Guazapa Hill in the eastern sector and attacked the town of San Bartolome Perulapia.

The rebel raid took place at about 0200 in the morning and the civil defense group was unable to keep the rebels from reaching the central part of the town where they burned the mayor's office and the local garrison. The fighting lasted 3 hours and became especially violent when a company from military detachment No 5 in Cojutepeque, Cuscatlan, arrived in San Bartolome to reinforce the local troops.

The town of San Bartolome Perulapia, located 22 km from San Salvador, is well known for tourism because the Black Christ which is highly venerated is there and religious festivities are held there during January. Meanwhile, from the northern part of San Salvador it was reported that electric service was sabotaged, although the exact areas were not specified.

On Tuesday, part of the northern Department of Chalatenango was left without electricity, but inhabitants of Aguilares said that it was not due to rebel sabotage but an accident caused by a trailer that hit a tower.

On Wednesday in the city of San Salvador there was another slight power outage that affected a large part of the city and outlying regions, but had no further consequence, the electric company spokesman indicated.

Various political groups said today, that the burning of the mayor's office in San Bartolome Perulapia might mark the beginning of a plan by the guerrillas to sabotage the 31 March elections, which they describe as "a new electoral farce."

In this strife-torn eastern region of the country, the guerrillas also burned at least seven other mayor's offices in the municipalities of La Union, San Miguel, and Morazan over the past few days. However, the Central Electoral Council insists that the legislative and municipal elections scheduled for 31 March will be held in the country's 262 municipalities.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT STUDIES U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE REQUEST

PA130429 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Honduran Government is currently considering a Reagan administration request to carry out the "Universe Trek" exercises on the country's Atlantic coast, in which air, sea, and land forces would participate.

The announcement was confirmed for TIEMPO by Colonel Efrain Gonzales Munoz, Army chief of staff. He denied rumors that originated in Washington saying that Honduras had refused to participate in these new joint exercises with U.S. forces. The officer said: "There has been no refusal by Honduras. A reply is under consideration to request that part of these exercises be carried out in the country's north." He added: "The convenience of these exercises to be held" in Honduran territory is being considered and "of course we, I mean, the Honduran Government, is a responsible one."

Gonzales said that the military is very responsible and when they approve something it is because the country will in no way be harmed. Instead, Honduran troops will be trained. He did not specify the date for these exercises but said that this is a combined amphibious exercise where air, land, and sea forces from both the United States and Honduras will participate. He did not disclose the number of U.S. and Honduran men to participate in the exercises, should it be approved by the Honduran Government.

Meanwhile, other sources have indicated that, if the "Universe Trek" exercises take place at the same time that the "Big Pine III," currently in force, the number of U.S. troops in Honduras would reach more than 10,000. So far, the number of U.S. soldiers to participate in exercises has been 5,000, including in the "Big Pine I" exercises held in 1982 and 1983.

Gonzales indicated that the Honduran Government will have to give an answer to the request for the exercises "in a very short time." The request is to be considered by the National Security Council, which will meet this week, our sources indicated.

CODEH SAYS U.S. MISUSES FACTS IN UN REPORT

PA111247 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 8 Mar 85 p 17

[Paid advertisement by the Honduran Human Rights Commission, CODEH, in reply to the U.S. State Department and the U.S. Embassy in Honduras]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Congress demands that the U.S. State Department submit an annual report on human rights from UN member countries that receive economic aid, or are supposed to receive security aid.

The 1984 report issued on 13 February contains separate sections on 164 nations. This report is prepared from the information that specialized personnel at U.S. embassies collect, process, and analyze on each country. The situation is no different in Honduras. Periodically, the U.S. Embassy obtains from CODEH every piece of information which, apparently, instead of being used to inform, is used to misinform and misconstrue facts to justify the military aid the Honduran Government is receiving and our country's military occupation, now that we lack true patriots.

Let us examine the situation in our country to see the progress democracy has made in Honduras.

Freedom To Meet and Hold Peaceful Reunions

The policy to grant legal status to workers and peasants organizations has been discriminatory, especially if these organizations do not unconditionally submit to the government.

The president of the National Energy Enterprise Workers Union was kidnapped by the state's security corps. Since the kidnapping, no information has been received regarding him. His crime was not accepting the National Energy Enterprise's proposal on the negotiation of a collective contract, which still has not been approved. When the workers marched to protest this action, the government arrested 200 workers, 5 labor leaders were indicted, and the union's legal status was suspended for 2 months. The collective bargaining contract right and the trade union's freedom were violated when a government resolution was submitted to the Labor Court and the judge reached a verdict without holding a hearing.

Freedom of Religion

Since the state security measures were implemented in 1981, the following clergymen have been killed in Honduras, although there is no death penalty in our country as established in Articles 65 and 66 of the Constitution: Elpidio Cruz, on 15 November 1981 in La Virtud, Lempira Department; Macario Ramirez, on 25 November 1981 in La Virtud, Lempira Department; Lucio Aguirre Monge, in December 1981 in La Virtud, Lempira Department; Honorio Alejandro Nunez, on 30 September 1981 in Olanchito, Yoro Department; Leonardo Lopez, on 26 June 1982 in Santa Ria, Copan Department; Desiderio Navarrete, on 3 March 1983 in San Andres, Lempira Department; Antonio Cantaredo Orellana, on 22 April 1983 in San Antonio, Intibuca Department; Fidel Navarrete, on 23 April 1983 in San Antonio, Lempira Department; and Francisco Ayala, on 10 April 1984 in Valladolid, Lempira Department.

In 1984, the following clergymen were sent to prison accused of crimes against state security and for their activities on behalf of the poor and the refugees: Aquilino Garcia Yanex, on 20 October 1984 in Comayagua; Victor Salmeron, on October 1984 in Comayagua; Fidel Castillo, on 20 November 1984 in Tegucigalpa; Alberto Gonzalez, on 19 January 1984 in Tegucigalpa; and Allen Hanzson, on 19 October 1984 in Tegucigalpa.

Freedom of Movement and To Remain in the Country

All persons have the right to enter and leave the country, to remain in the country and move about freely, and to reside where they wish without being forced to change their address without their consent, according to Article 81 of the Constitution.

In 1984, citizens were the victims of massive, illegal arrests during the exercise of their right to move freely, as guaranteed in Article 81 of the Constitution. Here are some cases: 14 persons were arrested on 22 January 1984 in Tegucigalpa; 100 on 23 February 1984 in San Pedro Sula; 77 on 6 February 1984 in Tegucigalpa; 77 and 70 on 2 and 5 October 1984, respectively, in Comayaguela; 100 on 10 October 1984 in Tegucigalpa; and 77 on 11 October 1984 in San Pedro Sula.

Under the alleged "freedoms," Napoleon Acevedo Granados and Leonor Meza were arrested upon their return from Managua, Nicaragua, in April 1984 where they attended the World Trade Union Congress. Six U.S. labor leaders were expelled from Honduras when they accused the U.S. Government of intervening in Honduras. As a matter of fact, the freedom of movement in our country is only for U.S. soldiers and the Somozists of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN.

Conclusions: Evidently, the information obtained by the U.S. Embassy in Honduras has been manipulated to try to cover up such grave facts as we have denounced here. The U.S. State Department's responsibility in all of this is still not clear. Something similar accurred in 1982, 1983, and 1984. This year we are mailing a complete report to an office in Washington that will translate the report into English and distribute it to U.S. representatives and senators. This paid advertisement will also be translated and distributed to U.S. citizens and congressmen to make them aware of these manipulations to misinform the U.S. Government and people.

COMMENTARY ON IMF PRESSURE TO DEVALUE CURRENCY

PA102248 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to the U.S. ambassador in Tegucigalpa, Mr John Dimitri Negroponte, we Hondurans should be happy with the economic aid that his government gives us. He has also asked newsmen not to belittle the support that the Reagan administration gives to Honduras. Logically, we Hondurans appreciate the true worth of the economic aid that friendly nations give us. It could be no other way. What has been criticized more than once, however, is the IMF's insistence on leading Honduras toward a devaluation of its currency, something which the government has consistently refused to do.

In view of the Honduran Government's firm position despite this pressure, the IMF then began to suggest the creation of a parallel market, which would be something of a threshold to devaluation.

The governmenthas refused to set in motion a mechanism of this kind for the above-mentioned reasons. Further on, a suggestion was made to the national government that it might create a negotiable foreign exchange export certificate, which is basically just a mask for devaluing the national currency. With very good pro-Honduran sense, several high-ranking government officials have opposed implementation of these mechanisms, which would seriously harm the national economy and would mercilessly beat on the country's middle and poor classes. For this reason, Gonzalo Carias Pineda, president of the Honduran Central Bank, has told newsmen that if, in exchange for the $147.5 million that the Agency for International Development is withholding, Honduras is forced to devalue its currency, it would be better to grow economically at a slower rate. This is what has been criticized more than once: The fact that our authorities are being pressured to accept positions deemed harmful to the general interests of the nation, as would be the case of a devaluation of our currency. The IMF could be somewhat flexible in these cases. A display of understanding for our problems is something we would appreciate much more. Concerning this, economist Gustavo Alfaro has said: This is a country with scant resources, it needs the aid and understanding of the international financial community and the governments of friendly countries. The U.S. Government has a commitment to the efforts made by the Honduran Government and people because they are efforts to consolidate democracy

SPANISH PHOTOGRAPHER ARRESTED IN DISCO BOMBING

PA131624 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1535 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran police today confirmed the arrest of Spanish photographer Alfonso Aparicio who worked for the Swedish journalist arrested yesterday and charged with alleged terrorist activities. An intelligence official said that Aparicio could be released today because the photographer was arrested only for "investigation." The same official said that Aparicio's arrest was kept secret at his request to spare his relatives living in the United States from being alarmed by the news.

Diplomatic sources in Tegucigalpa stated that they are maintaining contact with the arrested man, who is in good health. They are confident that he will be released soon. Aparicio worked for Swede Peter Torbiornsson who along with Swiss Bert Ankier Ansen, were arrested on Monday for alleged ties with the bombing of a capital city discoteque. In addition, Torbiornsson and Ankier were linked to an attack against Nicaraguan guerrilla Commander Eden Pastora on 30 March 1984 in La Penca, southern Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

FURTHER ON ORTEGA'S TRIP TO CHERNENKO FUNERAL

Meets Rajiv Gandhi

PA131342 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1202 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Report by Luis Cabrera, special correspondent for Voice of Nicaragua, from Moscow -- live or recorded]

[Text] This morning, Moscow time, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and president of Nicaragua, met for 20 minutes with Mr Rajiv Gandhi, president of Nonaligned Movement and Indian prime minister.

The meeting, which was held at the Indian Embassy in Moscow was also attended by our country's foreign minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman. It began at exactly 0115 this morning Moscow time. I am sorry; that is, 0115 Managua time and 1015 Moscow time. The meeting has just ended. Let us listen to Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra:

[Begin recording] [Question] The meeting between Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Mr Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Nonaligned Movement and Indian prime minister has ended. Here is Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

[Ortega] We participated in a very important meeting with Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Indian prime minister and president of the Nonaligned Movement. We took advantage of this opportunity to personally express our condolences for the irreparable loss of Mrs Indira Gandhi, mother of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. She occupied the presidency of that movement as prime minister of India.

Afterward, we discussed the Central American problem. We briefed him on the current situation and on some specific actions that the Nonaligned Movement can take to promote and support peace in the Central American region.

Logically, we received a great understanding on the part of Mr Gandhi for Nicaragua's position. We also discussed bilateral relations between India and Nicaragua. There is interest in strengthening such relations. A Nicaraguan delegation (?will be) in New Delhi in the next few days to strengthen bilateral relations.

India is very deterined to strengthen relations with Nicaragua. Gandhi invited us to visit India and we thanked him for that invitation and also invited him to visit our country. Therefore, I believe that we have [word indistinct] with Mr Gandhi. We met with him for the first time since he became prime minister and president of the Nonaligned Movement.

[Question] One more question. Will you meet with Companero Mikhail Gorbachev?

[Ortega] Yes, a meeting with the companero [words indistinct] of the USSR, Mr Gorbachev, has been scheduled. We hope to meet with him today after Companero Chernenko's funeral. (?That is) very important for Nicaragua and its relations with the USSR. [end recording]

Meets Gorbachev, Departs for Brazil

PA131344 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1210 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Almost immediately following the funeral of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow's Red Square, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra and the entrourage that participated in those ceremonies, were welcomed by Mikhail Gorbachev, the new CPSU general secretary.

The Nicaraguan president left for Brasilia via Cuba a few moments ago. He will attend President Tancredo Neves' inauguration.

ORTEGA TELLS NEW YORK TIMES U.S. EFFORTS FAIL

PA140115 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] New York -- Nicaragua is threatening no one and wants to solve Central America's problems peacefully, based on the talks and the peace process conducted by the member countries of the Contadora Group. This was said by President Commander Daniel Ortega in an article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he also says that the United States' undeclared war against Nicaragua is illegal and that on 10 May 1984 the International Court at the Hague ruled that the United States should immediately stop the aggression that violates the UN and OAS Charters, which forbid the use of force against another country's territory and political independence.

Nevertheless, President Daniel Ortega adds, the Reagan administration is trying to overthrow the constitutional government of Nicaragua, but all efforts to break the Nicarguan people's will have failed. He concluded by saying that the Nicaraguan people are fully determined to defend their country's independence.

FRG MINISTER ON TOUR; MEETINGS CANCELED

LD121430 Hamburg DPA in German 1221 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn-Managua, 12 Mar (DPA) -- Alois Mertes (CDU), minister of state in the Bonn Foreign Ministry, has arrived for a visit in Nicaragua on his journey, through several Central American countries. As the Foreign Ministry announced in Bonn on Tuesday, the planned meetings with President Daniel Ortega and Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman however, had to be canceled because both politicians have flown to Moscow for the funeral of the Soviet head of state, Konstantin Chernenko.

Previously, Mertes had visited Costa Rica, where he had talks with President Luis Alberto Monge and other government ministers. According to the Foreign Ministry, the fear was expressed in these talks that the political leadership in Nicaragua is "already, to a large degree, established in their Marxist-Leninist orientation."

LA PRENSA FAVORS CHURCH AS MEDIATOR IN DIALGOUE

PA140100 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Mar 85 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "We Favor a National Dialogue"]

[Text] The Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, has asked the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference to act as mediator in a national dialogue between the government of the FSLN and the groups that are opposing that government, either by civic or military means, inside and outside the country. What the CDN wants is peace in Nicaragua. A peace badly needed to end the merciless war, in which thousands of youths from both sides are getting killed. A war that is causing hunger and destructon and that is bankrupting the country.

We feel that the only institution with the moral authority to act as mediator between these two groups, because of its spirit for reconciliation and forgiveness, is the Catholic Church, in this case represented by the Episcopal Conference.

Some priests, who support the people's church are opposed to the idea of having the Episcopal Conference mediate, because they say it would mean disowning the FSLN government and that the dialogue should be held instead with Contadora and the Reagan administration.

In our opinion these arguments seem to hold a concealed desire to see the war among Nicaraguans continue, to defeat and totally destroy the enemy and to seal the victory with a massacre. But as the Episcopal Conference executive secretary said very well, the church leaders are willing to support a national dialogue, "because it is our duty to promote an understanding among all Nicaraguans, including our enemies."

The dialogue that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte is holding with the Salvadoran rebels, in no way disowns the government and the Salvadoran church mediation has been praised and recognized. Why cannot what works in El Salvador, work here. Why oppose it and criticize it without giving it a chance?

Peace is worth every effort and every sacrifice and should be sought through civilized and Christian means.

PSC OBJECTS TO 'CLARIFICATION' WORKSHOPS

PA131919 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Mar 85 p 12

["Text" of note sent to Managua Mayor Samuel Santos by Agustin Jarquin Anaya, president of the Social Christian Party, PSC -- date not given]

[Text] Minister Santos: In its 26 February edition, BARRICADA published a report on page 4 headlined: "The Junta of National Reconstruction Inaugurates Clarification Workshops." The article reported that "the objective of the workshops is to raise the levels of political and economic knowledge of 3,500 city hall workers," and that to achieve this, "documents such as the FSLN's National Directorate message, the resolution of the Fourth National Assembly of the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers Union, and Managua's City Hall economic program, are being studied."

Mr Minister, imposing the compulsory study of a specific political party's thesis and ideas on the 3,500 public employees at your ministry is against the original plans of the Sandinist revolution and radically opposes the objectives contained in the Contadora Document, which the government claims to support.

This arbitrary and discriminatory measure against the other parties harms your employees' political rights. In addition, it contradicts the willingness to promote a national opening and harmony as expressed by President Daniel Ortega during the last meeting with the productive sector (businessmen and workers) on 16 February.

In complying with the revolutionary goal that the adherence of public employees to the government's party through pressures (a vice of the past that should be eradicated once and for all) should be avoided, with the Contadora Group's 21-point document of objectives, and with the intentions expressed recently by President Ortega, we hope that instructions will be issued to suspend these sectarian indoctrination seminars or, better yet, that they have a pluralistic content (revolutionary principle proclaimed once again on 6 March by President Ortega) and that the criteria of the other political parties will be incorporated into the workshops through their qualified spokesmen.

Thank you for your attention.

[Signed] Agustin Jarquin Anaya, PSC National President

Copies: Political parties -- Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, CNPPDH [expansion unknown]

PASTORA ANNOUNCES URBAN GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

PA131438 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1244 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] San Jose, 13 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora, commander of the anti-Sandinist Armed Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), has announced the beginning of urban guerrilla activities in Nicaragua.

During a broadcast by the clandestine station "Voice of Sandino," Pastora (Commander Cero) said: "We have initiated a new insurrentional phase in urban centers."

His announcement, the rebel station stated, was specifically issued to "the Nicaraguan people and ARDE's activists inside the government's armed forces."

Pastora cited "the actions that have already taken place and those will be taken," but omitted details on such actions. However, he stressed that these operations "respond to an unwavering decision by the democratic activists that fought against Somoza's dictatorship and that are now backing efforts to rescue the authentic Nicaraguan revolution."

The station commented that "the nine Stalinists of the National Directorate surrendered the revolution to Cuba and the Soviet Union."

It also called on the members of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces to "rise up against the Cuban and Soviet invaders and join the cause for national honor and pride."

Eden Pastora, who led the takeover of Managua's National Palace during the uprising against Somoza's dictatorship in 1979, claims that his army is made up of 7,000 armed peasants who fight against the Nicaraguan Government.

According to sources who asked to remain anonymous, his army is reinforced by an "invisible fifth column that even moves inside government military circles."

Commander Cero issued his first call to insurrection against the government of "the nine commanders" on 15 April 1982 during a press conference held in Managua. More than 50 foreign newsmen from Latin America and Europe attended that gathering to listen to the announcement by Pastora, who a few months earlier served as deputy interior minister of the Sandinist regime.

At that time the commanders made little of Pastora's warnings and accused him of being a "traitor," to which Commander "Cero" reacted by saying: "They must either give up power or wait for me to personally go and shoot them out of there."

RAUL CASTRO PAYS RESPECTS TO CHERNENKO

FL131534 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, party's Central Committee second secretary, has paid respects to Konstantin Chernenko. Our country's delegation placed a floral wreath at the foot of the Soviet leader's bier.

POLITBURO MEMBERS SIGN CONDOLENCE BOOKS

FL131655 Havana Domestic Services in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] On the occasion of the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, party and government leaders and the general public have signed books of condolence throughout the entire country.

Commanders of the Revolution and Politburo members Juan Almeda, Ramiro Valdez, and Guillermo Garcia signed the book of condolences opened at the foot of the Jose Marti Monument in Havana's Revolutionary Square. Other Politburo and alternate Politburo members, Secretariat and party Central Committee members were among the first ones to express their grief. Konstantin Katushev, the Soviet Union ambassador to Cuba, and embassy staff also signed the book.

The book of condolences opened at the Soviet Embassy in Havana was signed by Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Blas Roca, who observed 1 minute of silence in front of a portrait of the late Soviet leader.

REAGAN INVITES GORBACHEV TO MEET IN U.S.

FL140028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] U.S. officials have confirmed to THE NEW YORK TIMES that President Ronald Reagan has extended a personal invitation to the recently elected secretary general of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, to meet, preferably in the United States. The sources added that Reagan would prefer that the meeting be held in the United States and that the message is contained in a letter that Vice President George Bush is carrying to Moscow.

BRAVO STOPS OFF IN MEXICO EN ROUTE TO JAPAN

Discusses Debt Situation

FL132120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1905 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Flavio Bravo, president of Cuba's National Assembly, has said here that the creditor nations should substantially modify their attitude toward Latin America's foreign indebtedness. Before leaving for Japan, where he will continue a working tour, he pointed out that the industrialized nations, as well as the IMF, should listen to the just demands of the debtor nations, which have serious economic problems that retard their development.

He indicated that the measures taken by the IMF to pressure the Latin American peoples to fulfill their financial obligations will not yield results because the region is not willing to sacrifice its development efforts or invest its scarce resources in the payment of high interest rates. These requests, however, have not been well-received by the creditor nations, which complicated latin America's economic situation.

Arrives in Japan

FL131749 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Flavio Bravo, president of our country's National Assembly of the People's Government, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Japan today.

The Cuban People's government delegation traveled to Japan in response to an invitation made by Japan's President of the House of Representatives Michita Sakata.

During its stay, the delegation will discuss matters of interest to the two parliamentary organizations.

POSTAL UNION CONGRESS BEGINS 11 MARCH

FL111755 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beginning today and until 27 March, during the next 15 days, the 13th Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain will be held at the Palace of Conventions. It will be the first congress of this postal union to be held in Cuba. About 90 delegates of 21 countries will attend.

Government organizations involved in the postal management of the countries belonging to the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain will participate in the event. Spain, Canada, the United States, and 19 Latin American countries are members of the organization. During the 13th Congress of the Postal Union, 450 proposals related to the organization's work as well as international postal rules and regulations will be discussed.

Garcia Chairs Opening

FL121618 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, Politburo member and minister of transportation, has chaired the inaugural session of the 13th Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain being held in Havana's Palace of Conventions.

The organization was created 74 years ago and its main objective is to extend and improve postal service by having closer relations of cooperation among its members.

Engineer Pedro Miguel (Cabero), secretary general of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, greeted the delegates, observers, and guests and expressed his gratitude for allowing Cuba to host the congress.

SAVINGS BANK PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM PANAMA

FL080306 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] President of the People's Savings Bank Oscar Alcalde has just arrived in Cuba from Panama where he attended the Latin American group meeting on savings banks.

[Interview with Alcalde by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Reporter] How would you evaluate this meeting?

[Alcalde] The meeting was very positive, especially because topics of interest to Latin America were discussed, such as the influence the economic crisis in all of Latin America has had on savings institutions and the peoples ability to save. This was discussed at the meeting and measures to be taken on this matter were approved so that this situation will not continue to affect savings as it has until now, especially

[Reporter] At this meeting, Havana was designated to host the fourth meeting of the Latin American group of savings banks. What can you tell us about this?

[Alcalde] Well I think that the People's Savings Bank is a young institution to have been named as the host for this meeting as well as the presidency of this group and that it is something very positive. It shows that even though young, we have done well in Cuba which has been cause for admiration by the countries which participated in this meeting. [end recording]

MACHADO VENTURA STRESSES NEED TO SAVE

FL112131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] The party militants can be committed to the revolution and socialism by critically analyzing a problem to solve it promptly and efficiently. Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura made this statement at an assessment meeting held by the party committee in the Paco Cabrera tobacco enterprise in Cosolacion del Sur municipality, Pinar del Rio Province. Machado Ventura added that we should express our ideas strongly, logically, and with personal example and action.

For years, we have been wasteful and now we have done some saving but it is still not enough. We have to get used to utilizing rationally what we have, without going to extremes but acting efficiently, said the Politburo member.

The new stage the country has reached will enable us to provide a financially sound country to our children and grandchildren because socialism means general welfare, Machado Ventura said.

REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL

Meets Juceplan President

FL080232 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Humberto Perez, alternate Politburo member and president of the Central Planning Committee, [Juceplan], today met with Mito Pejovski, a member of Yugoslav's Federal Executive Council.

During their fraternal conversation they discussed the increasing economic relations between Cuba and Yugoslavia and several unique aspects of Cuba's economy.

Pejovski is heading the delegation which is attending the fifth Cuban-Yugoslav intergovernmental committee meeting on economic and scientific-technical cooperation which is being held in Havana.

Signs Cooperation Protocol

PA110104 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] The fifth session of the Cuban-Yugoslav intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation ended with the signing of a protocol and the draft of an agreement between the Cuban National Bank and the Yugoslav Bank for International Collaboration.

The protocol was signed by Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas, and Mito Pejovski, a member of the Yugoslav Executive Council. The protocol analyzes economic and trade relations between the two countries for the 1986-1990 5-year period. Ricardo Cabrizas said that the Cuban delegation is satisfied with the results and highly values the achievements made.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT TO ASK BUSH TO LET TROOPS STAY

FL132016 Bridgetown CANA in English 1950 GMT 13 Mar 85

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, March 13, CANA -- The Grenada Government plans to tell U.S. Vice-President George Bush tomorrow that Grenadians are against the planned pull-out of the remaining 250 American military personnel here and will seek a possible extension to their stay, well-placed government sources said today. The sources said another key issue the government will raise will be continued U.S. economic aid and officials plan to show Bush areas where aid is critically needed.

Bush is the highest ranking American official ever to come here and one of several Reagan administration representatives to visit the island since the October 1983 U.S.-led invasion. He will make a nine-hour stop-over en route to Brazil for Friday's inauguration of President-elect Tancredo Neves.

The withdrawal of the American soldiers, stationed here since the invasion that paved the way for Grenada's return to democratic rule, is scheduled to begin around mid-April and end by June. The sources said Cabinet discussed the issue this week and decided to petition Washington to allow the soldiers to remain a bit longer in view of the concern of many residents who fear left-wing activists may try to regain power.

Bush, expected here just after 0800 hours local time, will hold talks with Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, Prime Minister Herbert Blaize, and other government officials.

The clamouring of the whole country is that they want the U.S. military forces to stay, and they are right now panicking. The people are definitely not ready to have the forces get out of the country, the sources claimed. The American soldiers work along with soldiers and policemen from seven Caribbean islands in supporting the Grenada police in the maintenance of law and order.

Bush will be taken on a helicopter tour of the island on which Agriculture Minister George Brizan will indicate to him the agricultural belt. The American vice-president will also read a message from President Reagan during a welcome ceremony at a playing field outside St George's.

Asked how the government was viewing the visit, the sources said it would clearly send a message to the leftists here that the United States was firmly behind Grenada. Leftists were in power from 1979 until the invasion which was prompted by a bloody military coup staged by hardliners to unseat Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who was killed during the take-over. The visit has overshadowed attempts by Bishop's heirs to mark today's sixth anniversary of his rise to power in the 1979 coup. The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, made up of Bishop supporters, has advertised a rally for the market square and announced it was launching a youth organization with the aim of rallying the youth for progressive programmes under the banner of the ideals that Bishop stood for. The New Jewel Movement, leaders of which are now awaiting trail for Bishop's murder, said that on this historic day it was reiterating its call for an end to foreign occupation of the island.

OPPOSITION MEMBERS RETRACT ELECTION ALLEGATIONS

FL120410 Bridgetown CANA in English 2026 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, March 10, CANA -- Grenada's opposition leader Marcel Peters and three opposition senators have retracted allegations they made along with former Prime Minister Eric Gairy that last December's general elections were rigged. Senators Oliver Raeburn, Franklyn Philbert, and Albert Forsythe told reporters they wanted to join the opposition leader in distancing themselves from the election rigging charge. We are all in that same boat (as Peters) distancing ourselves with it. After not having sufficient evidence we are convinced that we should not allow ourselves to get into saying that the elections were rigged, Raeburn said. The four were expelled from Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) for defying an executive decision to boycott Parliament in the face of alleged charges that the elections were rigged in favour of the ruling New National Party (NNP) of Prime Minister Herbert Blaize.

Peters is now the head of the New Grenada Democratic Labour Party (GDLP), formally launched last Wednesday and aimed at providing an umbrella for the former Labour Party members in Parliament. Peters, who won the sole seat for the GULP, had initially announced he would not sit in Parliament. But he later changed his mind, saying supporters made several requests for him to sit in Parliament. The opposition leader said he considered his charge about the elections to have been made when we were hot and sweaty.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

DEMONSTRATIONS, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES STRIKE IN ARUBA

FL131532 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] There has been widespread protest in Aruba, one of the islands of the Netherlands Antilles in the Caribbean, and the use of tear gas by police against demonstrators outside the offices of the island's administration. The protesters include Chairman (Merquis) of the Union of Police Personnel.

Earlier, another group of public employees had been removed from the offices by police. Public servants in Aruba are on strike against a 10 percent pay cut. The number of strikers is expected to show a further increase today. The biggest union, the FTA [expansion unknown], has called on its members to attend an emergency general meeting. Until recently, the union had given only verbal support of the protest against the pay cut.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR 3-WEEK ISRAELI VISIT

FL120412 Bridgetown CANA in English 1832 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, March 11, CANA -- Marcus de Freitas, minister of state in the Ministry of Trade and Agriculture here has gone to Israel to look at that country's agricultural production and marketing methods, a government statement said. De Freitas will spend three weeks in Israel. He will also hold discussions with Israeli Government officials with a view to establishing a technical assistance programme in agriculture between the two countries. St Vincent and the Grenadines is looking for ways and means to boost agricultural production and improve the marketing of crops grown here. Agriculture accounts for more than half of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

SURINAME

DELEGATION SEEKS $100 MILLION LOAN FROM LIBYA

PM081431 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 4 Mar 85 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Bouterse Holds Taiks in Libya on 375 Million Guilder Loan"]

[Text] Paramaribo, 4 Mar -- In the past few days a Surinamese delegation led by Army Commander Desire Bouterse has held talks dealt chiefly with a possible $100 million (375 million guilder) loan. Bouterse arrived in Libya last Friday [1 March]. The national information service in Paramaribo announced that the Surinamese delegation, which also includes Prime Minister Udenhout, was welcomed by high-ranking Libyan officials and foreign diplomats in Tripoli on its arrival in Libya. It can be deduced from this report that Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi was not a member of the welcoming delegation. According to the Surinamese information service, Commander Bouterse was received by Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Libya's second in command, on Friday evening. Lieutenant Paul Bhagwandas, a Surinamese army battalion commander, and Henk Herrenberg, Bouterse's cabinet chief, also attended the 2 hours of talks with him. At the meeting, cooperation between Libya and Suriname in the cultural, economic, financial, scientific, and military fields was discussed. Two working groups were formed for detailed talks, one for financial and economic topics and one for political and military matters.

Libyan Coverage

For Tripoli reportage on the visit by President Desire Bouterse to Libya, including his meetings with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the signing of an economic cooperation agreement, see the North Africa section of the 6 March Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

VENEZUELA

LUSINCHI CONDOLES OVER CHERNENKO DEATH

PA120433 Paris AFP in Spanish 0320 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Caracas, 11 Mar (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi this evening sent a condolence message to the Soviet Government on the death of Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In his message, Lusinchi expresses his sorrow over the death of the Soviet leader and extends his condolences to Chernenko's relatives and to the Soviet people.

UN TO MEDIATE BORDER CONFLICT WITH GUYANA

PA140034 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] UN Under Secretary General Diego Cordovez will travel to Georgetown and Caracas this weekend. The purpose of his trip will be to help find a solution to the border conflict between Guyana and Venezuela. Cordovez, who is a special envoy for UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, will travel to Guyana next Sunday, and will arrive in Caracas the following Wednesday. Both Venezuela and Guyana have requested UN mediation to solve the border conflict. The UN official previously said that there has been an improvement in the relations between the two countries.